The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 28.

DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tender yesterday amounted to $381,483,627.

—The Amherst College "aggies" have voted not to row at the Saratoga regatta.

—A bill was introduced in the New York Legislature yesterday making traffic in Italian children a criminal offence.

—James B. Groome has been elected Governor of Maryland for the unexpired term of Wm. Pinckney Whyte, elected United States Senator.

—The seventh National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry convened in St. Louis yesterday morning. Thirty-two States and Territories were represented by masters of State granges. The sessions were held with closed doors.

—Less than the usual amount of snow has fallen in Utah. Mining operations are progressing favorable. The shipments of ore last week were: Flagstaff, 300 tons; Emma, 80 tons; Victoria and Imperial, 25 tons, and Prince of Wales, 50 tons.

—A Salt Lake dispatch says the report from New Mexico of trouble between the Indians and Mormons is incorrect. The report no doubt grows out of a difficulty some days ago between some miners and Navajo Indians in Grass Valley, Utah, in which three Indians were reported killed.

—Charges of neglect of duty, living out of the district, ridiculing the Supreme Court, extorting money from under officers, etc., were presented in the Mississippi Legislature, yesterday, against Judge Shackelford, of the Eleventh Judicial district. The arraignment is considered weak, though a strong effort will be made to remove the Judge.

—The Kansas Legislature adjourned yesterday until next Tuesday. Senator Harvey's election gives satisfaction throughout that State. The story sent out by the Kansas City *Times* that he is an anti Republican is scouted as an absurdity by men of all parties in Kansas. The assertion of the same paper that the new Senator is opposed to Senator Ingalls is authoritatively pronounced to be without any foundation in truth. The Kansas delegation in Congress, including Senator Harvey, is harmonious and a unit in favor of Republicanism.

CRIME.

At San Francisco, yesterday, a miner from Placbe, John O'Mally, attempted to murder J. B. Collamer, ex-President of the Board of Stock Brokers, because Collamer would not pay him a debt of $1,760. He fired two shots without effect.

ACCIDENTS.

—A coal shed in South Boston fell yesterday morning, owing to the weight of snow, killing two men and seriously wounding two others.

FIRES.

—The Bluff City Oil Works, in Memphis, owned by Baker & Barton, together with all the machinery and stock, were burned last night.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Amendments Added to the Army Appropriation and Bankrupt Bills.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1874.

SENATE.

Paying Contestants.

Mr. WEST introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to pay Ray and McMillan, of Louisiana, full compensation as Senators of the United States from the time they were elected to March 3, 1873.

Equalization of National Bank Circulation.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill reported from the Finance Committee yesterday to secure the equalization of national bank circulation was taken up, and he explained its provisions.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Oglesby to strike out the words "or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed the payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days, so that persons of that class should not be considered bankrupts."

After debate, the motion of Mr. Oglesby to strike out the words above indicated was rejected by a vote of 34 nays to 18 yeas.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment limiting the operations of the thirty-ninth section of the original law as amended and reported by the committee to persons owing three thousand dollars. He gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to provide for the proving up of accounts before a justice of the peace or notary public, instead of before a register in bankruptcy or United States Commissioner, as now provided.

Pending discussion on Mr. Sherman's amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Information on Irrigation.

The Speaker called attention to the fact that the resolution of the House directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a copy of a paper on irrigation sent by Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, was responded to by a statement that the paper was in the custody of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and, therefore, not within the control of the Department of the Interior.

The Speaker seemed to intimate that it would be news to the members to learn that the Department or Bureau of Agriculture was an independent department of the Government, and not under the control of any other department.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. RANSOM, and adopted, directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish a copy of the paper in question.

A Contested Election Case Settled.

The House then took up the resolution from the Election Committee declaring Asa Hodge entitled *prima facie* to a seat as Representative from the First Congressional District of Arkansas.

The resolution was adopted without debate, Mr. Hodges took the modified oath as a member.

A Lake Bed Donated.

A bill from the Committee on Public Lands giving to Holt county, Missouri, the bed of a certain lake there, after explanation by Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, was passed.

Army Appropriation Bill.

The House then resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. KELLEY offered an amendment to the item for transportation, providing that only actual traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person whatever in the service of the United States, and declaring illegal allowances for mileage and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid.

Agreed to.

Mr. WILLARD (Vt.) offered an amendment, which was adopted, as follows: "And no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which in whole or in part was constructed by the aid of a grant of public lands on condition that such railroad should be a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free of toll or other charge for such transportation; nor shall any allowance be made out of any money appropriated by this act for the transportation of officers of the army over any such road when on duty and under orders as a military officer of the United States; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such road from bringing suit in the Court of Claims for charges on any such transportation, and recovering for the same if found entitled thereto by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act."

A like amendment offered by Mr. COBURN was adopted in reference to railroads in the South which had purchased railway material and rolling stock from the Government under an executive order of the 9th of August and the 14th of October, 1865, and which are indebted to the United States therefor, and which refuse to give to the Postmaster-General's Department an order for such amount on the Postoffice Department.

Select Committee on District of Columbia Affairs.

The Select Committee on District of Columbia Affairs was changed so as to stand as follows: Messrs. Wilson (Ind.), E. H. Roberts (N. Y.), Hubbell (Mich.), Hamilton (N. J.), and Jewett (Ohio.)

The House took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise and consolidate the statutes.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—The American Iron and Steel Association met to-day. The Secretary submitted a special report, stating that the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain will postpone their proposed visit to this country until the time of the Centennial Exposition.

Congress says the report, "to repeal the act of 1872 reducing the duties on iron ten per cent." The general iron trade of the country is pronounced as but little more prosperous than at the beginning of the panic.

Returns have been received from over fifty rail mills, only seventeen being in operation, and from three hundred and eighty-five furnaces, of which two hundred and forty-seven were in full blast and one hundred and thirty-eight out of blast. There is a stock of iron on hand of 308,430 tons, and 12,522 hands are unemployed. It is estimated that in the whole country 30,000 men are unemployed from the stoppage of furnaces and rail mills.

To-morrow a mass convention of iron and steel manufacturers will be held, when the subject of forming a more perfect union of the iron and steel organizations will be considered.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

An Adverse Report on "War Depredation Claims" Expected.

Patriotic Bostonians in the Market with Real Estate.

Revision of United States Laws.

The Proposed New Patent Law.

A General Claims Tribunal Advocated.

An Indian Fighter's Views on Indian Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1874.

War Depredation Claims.

The House Committee on War Claims will report adversely upon paying what is designated "War Depredation Claims" for property destroyed by order of commanding Generals for the public welfare. This will not, however, affect the Pittsburgh claims for money advanced to build fortifications by order of the Secretary of War.

Revision of United States Laws.

The Committee on Revision of the Laws of the United States has divided up the voluminous reports heretofore presented, giving to each member about one hundred and seventy-five pages for final revision, and the individual members are laboring early and late to complete the labor. They find many omissions in the printed report, some laws not mentioned at all, and in many instances in which they disagree upon the construction given to some of these clauses, by Mr. Durant. These corrections amount to several hundred in the entire volume. The work is one of immense magnitude, and has already occupied altogether by different individuals about twenty years' labor of one man, and has cost the Government upwards of $100,000, besides the cost of printing.

It is the first time that any attempt has been made to revise the laws since the formation of the Government.

As but very few members of the House can possibly take the time to read the report, it will probably be adopted when presented, without further time spent upon it. The Senate will be likely to do the same thing, so the accuracy of the laws will depend upon the committee. The entire work will be published in one book of about sixteen hundred pages, with a copious index, and from the ability of the gentlemen composing the committee, will undoubtedly be as near perfect as can be attained. The laws of a great nation like ours, for a period of a hundred years from the birth of its first great declarative law, will be a noble monument to rear at our grand Centennial, for the gaze of monarchs and foreign potentates who will be there, and will teach them more than anything else can do, why and how we are, what we shall be upon that day, the first, the greatest and the most prosperous nation upon the earth.

Boston's Patriotism.

Certain patriotic Bostonians who desire to sell half a square of ground to the Government for the extension of the Postoffice at sixty-five dollars per foot, which before the fire was worth only nineteen dollars per foot, or at a profit of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, were heard by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day in favor of the project. An elegant collation of solids and champagne was served in the Committee room after the hearing.

The Proposed New Patent Law—A Board of Examiners Urged.

Some of the prominent inventors and patent agents are preparing, and will urge before the House Committee on Patents this week, a very important provision to be included in the new patent law. It will provide for a Board of Examiners in the Patent Office, whose duty it shall be to examine all complaints for infringements of existing patents, and to decide upon such cases, and their decision to be final, but the claims to be adjudicated by the Courts. After a decision by the board against such infringement the parties are to be notified and a continuance there after of the manufacture or use of the article to be punishable by fine. It is a fact, well known, that many valuable patents here in Washington daily, and it often happens the parties owning the patent are unable to pay lawyers' fees and other costs for prosecuting such infringements. Now, no one knows better than the Patent Office itself whether a patent is infringed upon or not, when their attention has been called to the matter, for they are supposed to be thoroughly acquainted with every patented point, and with very little delay could decide all such cases. It also seems fitting that the Government, having granted exclusive right to person for a consideration, should protect that person in the enjoyment of that right. If thought necessary, a moderate fee may be charged for the decision of the Examining Board.

Sales of Internal Revenue Tax Stamps.

During the months of November and December, 1873, the sales of internal revenue tax stamps fell off $100,000 a day. Because of the panic distillers and tobacco manufacturers were not enabled to dispose of their stock on hand, and the payment of taxes was delayed. Business has revived to that extent to make the call for these stamps quite lively, and the sales are beginning to average those before the panic.

Redemption of Tax Stamps.

The law imposing a tax on notes, receipts &c., was repealed in October, 1872. Holders of stamps under this law still continue to put in their claims for their redemption. The stamps are still being redeemed in large quantities, parties having on hand at the time of the repeal of the law sums varying in amount from the most insignificant up to $500. One individual wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the other day, inclosing eight cents worth of these stamps, and requesting a draft be sent him in lawful money for the amount they represented.

Department Estimates and Deficiency Bills.

The statement has been given out at the Treasury Department, that in preparing the estimates for the deficiency appropriation bills, sufficient time has not been given in which to look over the ground and ascertain what deficiency was actually required. This has the appearance of either an undue pressure on the part of the Appropriation Committee of the House to go to work immediately upon these estimates, or the Treasury Department contemplates using it as an excuse for further appeals to Congress at various times during the present session for more money. These deficiency bills have crept into Congress so often during former sessions, and to that extent that the original estimates of a Department have been increased millions of dollars, and the indications are that we have not seen the last of them this session. Beyond these about to be considered by the Committee, and just prepared by the Treasury Department, unless a careful scrutiny is kept up, the immense reduction in all the estimates may not be so great as is now thought, if many deficiency bills are entertained from time to time.

The Pension Appropriation Insufficient.

The $34,000,000 required for pensions for the next fiscal year will hardly be sufficient to meet the demands of the pensioners. Many of them complain, and not unjustly, that their pensions are cut down after a regular pension surgeon has granted them a certificate of total disability, and the amount allowed by law on this certificate is then reduced at the Pension Office here. This reduction, however, very often occurs through a difference of opinion between the surgeon who has examined the pensioner and the medical referees at the Pension Bureau, as to the disease, the wound, their nature and results. The last named class themselves as scientific gentlemen, the other probably a practical surgeon. The surgeon, however, has the subject before him, whilst the medical referees can only go upon the surgeon's report, and that, not unlikely, in many cases, is unscientifically stated.

A General Claims Tribunal Advocated.

The report is quite general and endorsed as a fact among some of the accounting officers of the Government, an effort is being made to take away the duties of their respective offices, and transfer them to some General Commission, who shall audit all accounts. One fact is certainly known in connection with this subject, and Congressmen have stated it quite frequently to your correspondent, that the propositions to establish a General Claims Tribunal has many advocates in Congress. The accounting officers may have become necessarily alarmed, because of the above propositions becoming current, hence the report as credited among them, and they have the best of knowledge on this subject, that the duties of their respective offices are to be assumed by some general power, or at least an attempt in that direction is now being made. At all events they are considerably agitated over the report. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1874.

Disbursements by Paymasters During the War.

The War Department has prepared a statement, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, showing that from April 12th, 1861, to August 20th, 1866, during the late war, the disbursements by army paymasters were $1,094,500,000. The whole number of paymasters employed was 841; the number whose accounts are closed 386 and open 155, with cash balances unpaid amounting to $768,706. Many of these balances are in suit, others are considered worthless, and a few are to be collected by note. Major Isaac N. Cook is set down as owing $151,117, which he lost by gambling in Cincinnati during the war.

An Indian Fighter's Opinion on Indian Affairs.

General Harney, whose name was such a terror to Indians years ago, was before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and was asked to give his views in reference to Indian matters. He gave it as his opinion that if the Indians were treated fairly, there would never be any difficulty with them. He had known but two instances in which they had ever violated treaty stipulations, and in those two instances the Indians were to be excused, for the treaties had grown old before they were sought to be enforced by the Government, and the chiefs and head men who had made them were all dead. The troubles with the Indians were principally caused by fraudulent agents and by whisky dealers. He had never known an Indian agent who had not grown rich in office except one. On being asked how whisky dealers could be suppressed, he answered, without hesitation, that they should be hanged or shot by the nearest military officer. He would have the officer take that responsibility. He was decidedly of the opinion that the management of the Indians could be more efficiently and honestly conducted by army officers than by civilians, unless army officers had changed very much since he knew them.

Proposed Amendment to the Indian Intercourse Act.

The Secretary of the Interior has submitted to the House of Representatives a proposed amendment to the Indian intercourse act of 1835, designed to secure Indians in any locality against the liquor traffic. It provides heavy penalties against any person, including Indians, who shall sell, exchange, give, barter or dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian Superintendent or Indian Agent, or to any Indian not a citizen of the United States within such jurisdiction.

Public Marine Schools.

Secretary Robeson appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning, for the purpose of making suggestions relative to the different measures before Congress affecting the navy, and principally to give his views with reference to the bill to encourage the establishment of public marine schools for the instruction of young men in the nautical service. The Committee agreed to report a bill, with amendments perfecting its details.

Economical Reforms.

The House Committee on Appropriations had before them to-day, Consul, Chief of the Loan Branch, and Vanderbilt, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, on the subject of reducing the clerical force in that department, and making other economical reforms.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1874.

The Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Navy has thought no reduction can be made in his estimates except in reducing the force at the different navy yards, by discharging large numbers of workingmen. If Congress will examine the navy register it will readily see where a very material reduction can be made by abolishing several unnecessary positions, through the removal of a large number of unnecessary officers, without detriment to the service. It is given out at the Navy Department that Congress never reduces the number of officers, but instead directs that the number shall not be increased. This is no reason why Congress should not cut down the number of its unnecessary naval officers, as it does those of the army. The number of Chief Engineers is excessive. The Department is at a loss to know where to place them all, and there are plenty around Washington awaiting an assignment to duty. Two of the highest salaried Chief Engineers were sent to Europe over a year ago, for the purpose of investigating the arms of the different nations. They have returned, but what the result was of their researches through the old world has not been developed. Since their return, one has been appointed, also, an estimate of the amount of money which should be held as a necessary reserve to meet the current expenses of the Government, and any other information he may deem proper to carry into effect the requirements of the Bankrupt law, relating to the public debt and the public funds.

Judicial Apportionment.

Mr. Eaton's bill for judicial apportionment increases the number of Judges fifteen and divides the State into forty Judicial Districts. The counties which secure separate erection into districts are Allegheny, Beaver, Armstrong, Crawford, Greene, Mercer, Westmoreland and Washington. Butler and Lawrence secure another judge—they being joined as one district. The other counties in the western part of the State joined in districts are Erie and Warren, Venango and Forest, Jefferson, Clarion and Elk. ARCTIC.

NEW YORK.

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Trial of a Tompkins Square Rioter.

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For the South Atlantic States, rising or stationary barometer, northerly wind and clear weather.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 4.—River twenty-four feet and falling. Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; John Kilgour, New Orleans; Lawrence, Nashville.

CAIRO, ILL., February 4.—Arrived—Mary Houston, New Orleans, 4; Vicksburg St. Louis, 3 p. m.; Quickstep, Evansville, 7; Departed—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 6 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 7; Sam Roberts, St. Louis, 7; Houston, Louisville, 5. River fallen 7 inches. Clear, mercury 34.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 4.—Cloudy; mercury 31 to 40. River fallen 1 foot; 24 feet by the mark. Up—Fayette and Geo. Roberts, 9 A. M.; Idlewild, 8:30 P. M.; Shannon, 9 Down —Grey Eagle, 2 P. M.; Silverthorn, 2:30; Arkansas Belle, 4; Cloud, 4:30; Mary Ament, 5:30. All with good trips. Business active.

LITTLE ROCK, February 4.—Clear and pleasant. River 8 feet 5 inches by the gauge, and falling. Arrived—Hattie, Pine Bluff. Departed—R. W. Duzan and John Howard. New Orleans; Fort Gibson, above; Kittie Hegler, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—Arrived—Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed — Commonwealth, St. Louis; John Means and barges, Pittsburgh; Seminole, White river. The river is clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Clear and pleasant. River rising slowly. Arrived—Maud, New Orleans; Arlington, Cincinnati; Departed—Henry Ames and Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; Belle of Texas, Pine Bluff; Parker, Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, February 4.—River falling; fifteen feet scant on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Cooke, Paducah. Departed—Cooke, Paducah; Eldyville, Upper Cumberland.

STATE NEWS.

THE Blairsville Presbytery met in Blairsville, on Tuesday last, Rev. W. W. Morehead, of Greensburg, Moderator. The session was largely attended, and a great amount of business was transacted.

LAST Wednesday afternoon, two boys named Ephraim Weltzel, aged 13 years, and Frederick Gein, aged 11, while skating on an ice pond formed by a partially filled mine hole, near Reading, were drowned.

THE trial of Patrick Scott for the murder of his wife at Carbondale, in November last, has just been concluded at Wilkesbarre. The evidence was such as to leave the case a hard one to decide, but the jury gave a verdict of "not guilty."

THERE are connected with the Baptist churches in Pennsylvania, 403 Sunday schools, 5,025 teachers, 33,365 scholars, of whom 1,141 have been baptised during the year. There are 101,400 volumes in the libraries, and $7,666 have been contributed for various benevolent purposes.

ON Wednesday last the house of Mr. Daniel Somgardner, in Adams township, Cambria county, was completely destroyed by fire, with all its contents. At the time the fire broke out the entire family was absent—Mr. Bomgardner having gone to Frogtown, his wife visiting at a neighbor's house, and the children being absent at school.

IT is related of an aged couple who lived in Venango county that they never spoke to each other for ten years except in an occasional quarrel, although living together up to the time of the old lady's death, which occurred on New Year's morning, aged about eighty years. During her last sickness her husband did not speak to her, but showed signs of relenting after her death. This peculiar couple raised a large family, all of whom are respected and honored citizens.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Women as Prison Inspectors—Discussing Judges Salaries—Lowering the Salary—Fixing Judicial Districts—Funds in the Treasury.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate passed to third reading a number of bills which have been heretofore reported.

Women Prison Inspectors.

Mr. COOPER, of Delaware, presented a petition for the enactment of a law authorizing the Courts to appoint women as Inspectors of the Women's Department in Prisons.

Sheriffs' Juries.

The bill fixing the number of jurors on a Sheriff's inquest in cases of partition was called up and passed.

Vacant Lands.

The bill relative to issuing warrants for the survey of vacant lands was called up and passed.

A similar disposition was made of a bill to correct defective acknowledgment of deeds by husband and wife in cases where property of the wife was conveyed away by the deed.

Normal School.

Mr. MACLAY introduced an act for the division of the Eighth Normal School District.

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Mr. WARFEL presented an act for the election of a Secretary of Internal Affairs. The bill defined the duties of the office in accordance with the new Constitution, and fixed the salary at $3,000.

The "Venue" Bill.

The Senate spent the rest of the session in discussing the bill for a change of venue in criminal cases.

HOUSE.

Judicial Salary Bill.

The House spent the entire session on the Judicial Salary Bill. The discussion was conducted in Committee of the Whole, and was confined to the amendment offered by

Mr. RAMEY, making the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court $7,000 instead of $9,000; the salary of the Associate Justices $6,000 instead of $8,000; the salaries of the Judges of the District Courts of Philadelphia and Allegheny county $5,000 instead of $7 000, and all other law judges $4,000 instead of $5,000.

This amendment, which was introduced and debated somewhat on Tuesday, was discussed, at length, by Messrs. Ramey, McCormick, Christy, McCreary, Little, Wolfe and Stranahan, after which the Committee rose and the House adjourned until Thursday morning at eleven o'clock.

The State Funds.

The following is the text of the resolution of inquiry in regard to the State funds:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish this House with a statement of the moneys now in the Treasury of the State, where the same are deposited, and how secured; also, an estimate of the amount of money which should be held as a necessary reserve to meet the current expenses of the Government, and any other information he may deem proper to carry into effect the requirements of the Bankrupt law, relating to the public debt and the public funds.

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NASHVILLE, February 4.—River falling; fifteen feet scant on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Cooke, Paducah. Departed—Cooke, Paducah; Eldyville, Upper Cumberland.

STATE NEWS.

THE Blairsville Presbytery met in Blairsville, on Tuesday last, Rev. W. W. Morehead, of Greensburg, Moderator. The session was largely attended, and a great amount of business was transacted.

LAST Wednesday afternoon, two boys named Ephraim Weltzel, aged 13 years, and Frederick Gein, aged 11, while skating on an ice pond formed by a partially filled mine hole, near Reading, were drowned.

THE trial of Patrick Scott for the murder of his wife at Carbondale, in November last, has just been concluded at Wilkesbarre. The evidence was such as to leave the case a hard one to decide, but the jury gave a verdict of "not guilty."

THERE are connected with the Baptist churches in Pennsylvania, 403 Sunday schools, 5,025 teachers, 33,365 scholars, of whom 1,141 have been baptised during the year. There are 101,400 volumes in the libraries, and $7,666 have been contributed for various benevolent purposes.

ON Wednesday last the house of Mr. Daniel Somgardner, in Adams township, Cambria county, was completely destroyed by fire, with all its contents. At the time the fire broke out the entire family was absent—Mr. Bomgardner having gone to Frogtown, his wife visiting at a neighbor's house, and the children being absent at school.

IT is related of an aged couple who lived in Venango county that they never spoke to each other for ten years except in an occasional quarrel, although living together up to the time of the old lady's death, which occurred on New Year's morning, aged about eighty years. During her last sickness her husband did not speak to her, but showed signs of relenting after her death. This peculiar couple raised a large family, all of whom are respected and honored citizens.

FOREIGN.

The Parliamentary Election in Great Britain.

Speech by Disraeli, Followed by a Free Fight.

Riots in Various Parts of England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Elections.

LONDON, February 4.—Additional election returns show that the Liberals have gained one seat in Bath, Dunham, Poole and Worcester, and two in Boston. The Conservatives gained one seat in Busey, St. Edwards, Colchester, Grantham, Horsham, Plymouth, Portsmouth and Windsor, and two in Cambridge, Exeter and Wigan. John Laird, Liberal Conservative, has been re-elected from Birkenhead by a majority of two thousand. Grant Duff, Under Secretary of State for India, has been chosen to represent Edinburgh. James Stansfield, Radical, has been returned from Halifax, and William Henry Gladstone, Liberal Conservative, and son of the Premier, from Whitby. Both were members of the late Parliament.

Up to this morning 108 Liberals and 141 Conservatives have been returned. The balance of the parties in 208 other places remain unchanged. The Conservatives gain thirty seats previously held by the Liberals, and the Liberals have ousted nine Conservatives. The Conservative journals are jubilant over the result.

LONDON, February 4.—The Liberal candidate was returned for Newry—a Liberal gain. The borough of Stafford re-elects Thomas Salt, Jr., Conservative, and returns MacDonald, the workingmen's candidate.

LONDON, February 5—6 A. M.—Returns from sixteen constituencies where elections were held yesterday show that fifteen Conservatives and ten Liberals have been elected or returned unopposed to the new Parliament. The Conservatives have gained a seat for Great Grimsley and two seats for Devonport. Sir Henry John Selwin Ibbetson, a Conservative member of West Essex, A. M. Nathaniel Massey, Liberal, for Tiverton, Henry Charles Lopes, Conservative, for Launceston, and George Otto Trevelyan, Liberal, for Hawick, have been re-elected.

Speech by Disraeli.

Disraeli addressed a meeting at Newport, Paggetely, yesterday. In the course of his remarks he said that Gladstone's Irish policy had utterly failed. Instead of producing tranquility in the country, Ireland was now in a more disturbed state and more stringently governed than ever before. He also said that but for the University of London, Lowe would be without a seat in Parliament. His unpopularity was such that his appearance on any hustings would endanger his life.

Throughout the whole of Disraeli's speech a mob pelted with stones the windows of the hall in which the meeting was held. They attempted to break up the meeting, when a free fight ensued.

The polling at Hackney has been declared void, because of informalities.

Riots.

At Staley Bridge, Lancashire, serious riots occurred during the progress of the election, and many persons were injured.

At Dudley, Worcestershire, a conflict occurred between an imported mob of Irishmen and miners. A number of houses were ransacked and much property destroyed. The Riot Act was read. All the shops were closed, and it was feared that the whole population would rise against the intruders. A company of soldiers was sent from Birmingham to aid the authorities in the restoration of order.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.]

The case of Stevenson & Willish vs. Saml. A. Waters, *scire facias* on a judgment, was concluded by the defendant confessing judgment.

In the case of Frederick Kays vs. McClurg & Kelp, and Kay & Co.'s assignee, vs. the same defendants, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for 6½ cents damages, with costs.

James M. Chadwick vs. Coleman, Rahm & Co. Action for damages caused by the mining of coal by defendants, in Peter's township. The case is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick. The plaintiff owned the surface land and the defendant the coal underlying the same; an important legal question is expected to come up, viz.: whether a party can recover under such circumstances. Should the decision be favorable to plaintiff a number of suits based on similar grounds will likely result.

The case of Andrew Soles vs. Henry Gutee, is on trial before Judge White, action on an alleged breach of contract, concerning the purchase of some lands in Versailles township.

A verdict for plaintiff for $439.60 was rendered by the jury this morning in the case of McClelland vs. Robinson, Rea & Co.; tried before Judge White.

Trial List for To-day.

5. Bigley's Administrators vs. Bigley.
58. Lloyd vs. Mercer.
64. Lighter & Co. vs. Lims.
67. Brown vs. et. Sweitzer "Picket."
71. Noon vs. Lafley.
84. McQuaid vs. Donnell.
87. Luney vs. Ryan.
90. Eisessor vs. Lanman.
29. Musgrave vs. McKivy.
96. Dalling vs. Tyrel.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judge Collier.]

In the case of Edward Rahm, trustee, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $1,936.38.

J. W. Gardner vs F. W. Jenkins. Action to recover for one hundred barrels of flour shipped from Minnesota. On trial.

Trial List for To day.

68 Gardner vs. Jenkins & Co.
115. Phillips vs. Cluley.
151. Harrison vs. McKee et al.
179. F. & M. Bank vs. Goettman.
114. O'Hanlon vs. Allegheny Insurance Co.
128. Same vs. Hibernia Insurance Co.
129. Same vs. St. Paul's F. & M. Insurance Co.
130. Same vs. National Insurance Co.
131. Same vs. City Insurance Co.
6. Cochran vs. Cochran.
9-11. Salts vs. Lanahan.
211-8. Williams vs. Kelley et al.
13-11. Hofus, for use, vs. Martin.
16. Marshall vs. Davis et al.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

Upon the conclusion of the Schuestler Brauetiehn trial to-day, the following list will be taken up in the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wm. Myers et. al.,	Ellen Donnelly,
Michael Berry,	Archibald Montague,
Adam and Laura Weigand et. al.,	John Biber,
Martin Boschert,	Jacob Kappler,
David E. Hall,	Jacob Wahl,
Michael Keefe et. al.,	Francis Kellner,
D. Myers,	Celin Barns,
	John Wilkinson,
	Michael Curley.

U. S. District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In the case of George A. Reynolds vs. Abraham Einstein, bankrupt, proceedings were discontinued.

In the case of Newberger and Hockstadter vs. A. Rosenthal, bankrupt, a petition for injunction was presented, and motion on same argued by Mr. S. Farvlance and J. Cohen, against same. A restraining order was issued, as prayed for, against Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co., et al.

The Syracuse Coal Company of Ohio, were allowed to intervene with John Bigley in the proceeding in admirality against the steamboat Oil Valley.

After the usual proclamation, on motion of John Barton, Esq., proctor for Adam Hare libelant, the steam tug Baltic, her boats, machinery, &c., were condemned and a writ of *venditioni* ordered to be issued, returnable the third Tuesday of February.

Joseph H. Davis, of Berkley, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Harper.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE relations between Germany and France are again said to be of a threatening character.

THE English troops, under General Wolsley, were within a day's march of the Ashantee capital at last advices, and the surrender or submission of the King is expected.

WE incline to think that ex-Governor Harvey, who succeeds Caldwell, as United States Senator from Kansas, is a better style of man than is usually secured from that State. No bad revelations have been made concerning him.

THE New York *Tribune* doesn't disclose the bearing of its proposed revelations. It is imagined that the affair is a parting shot from Caleb Cushing against his enemies and that it will be given to the public as soon as he sails for Spain.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, in announcing the decease of Mrs. G. W. Tapscott, of Ohio, who was a grand-daughter of General St. Clair, corrects the prevalent erroneous belief that she was the last of "the St. Clair family." There are two other grand-children of General St. Clair living—one in Philadelphia, the venerable Mrs. David Boyd, aged eighty, widow of the late David Boyd, Esq., and Arthur St. Clair, of Montgomery county, aged eighty-four. Mrs. Boyd is a grand-daughter, and Arthur St. Clair a grandson, of General St. Clair.

THE ELECTIONS in England seem to be against the Liberals, thus far, and while there are less than one-half of the entire list of members elected, it looks very much as though the Conservatives might be restored to power. They are making gains, and lose but slightly. There are new elements involved,—in the Radicals and Home Rulers, but we fancy that the Liberals will suffer from the inroads of these parties. Thus the Conservatives will require a less number of members to gain power, than though the contest were simply between them and the Liberals. We regret the prospect of Gladstone going out of power, and of Disraeli taking his place. It is evident he has gone too far in the direction of Reform, to meet the views of the staid and stolid classes,—who, really, do the voting. The progressive element is chiefly that portion of the people who are not yet possessed of the ballot. The tendency of Gladstone's measures have been toward conferring the ballot on these, and thus bringing a disturbing element into the politics of the country. This, if anything, will secure his defeat.

THE arrest and imprisonment of the Archbishop of Ledochowski, by the German Government, marks a new phase of the controversy with the Pope. The Archbishop has steadily refused to obey the orders of the Government, and as fining was necessarily followed by the sale of his goods, he has at last been imprisoned. To the people of this country the contest seems strange, but we do not realize what a desperate encounter it is. Governments, in centuries past, have been overturned, and monarchs have been compelled to humbly sue for peace at the Vatican, as the result of such encounters. The Pope, by releasing the people from their obligations to obedience to a refractory Government, introduces an element of discord in the midst of a nation. It is this that is the trouble in Germany. Certain high ecclesiastics refuse to obey the Emperor, and do obey the Pope. Minor means have been employed to remedy the evil, and now imprisonment is resorted to. The correspondence between Bismarck and foreign Governments on the subject show that the contest is exceedingly severe.

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

The Convention which assembled in this city, yesterday, having for its purpose the promotion of what is commonly called the "God-in-the-Constitution amendment," deserves mention as being composed of gentlemen of acknowledged integrity and pureness of purpose. Their statement of their motive is, that there are agitations in progress looking to the banishment of all religious influence from the nation, in its governmental capacity, and that this is a counter movement, looking to perpetuating and enforcing such recognition. The purpose, it will be thus seen, is commendable. Nothing is more fully recognized in this country, than the right of all persons to agitate any specialty they may be specially interested in, and a movement that has for its aim the elevation of the nation, and the establishment of a more clearly defined recognition of the Divine Being in its fundamental law, is certainly inspired by a worthy motive, whatever we may think of the relative importance of the particular measures employed.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Dr. Craven, Hon. R. Audley Brown, Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Dr. Hodge, Dr. Stevenson, and others, are men of national reputation, and of high character. That these gentlemen are sincere in their purposes, and are seeking the well-being of the nation, cannot be doubted. We do not join with them in sentiment, but this does not prevent our appreciating, very fully, the work in which they are engaged. We are in accord with them in the desire that the nation shall be elevated, in its moral and religious status, and even go so far as to cordially join in the wish that it may become Christian, in the most spiritual and religious sense of the term, as it is Christian now in name. We surrender a considerable portion of space to the report of the proceedings yesterday, and flatter ourselves that we present a graphic and reliable synopsis of the speeches, that will be more interesting to the general public than though the speeches were given in full. Our reports will be found specially interesting to the general public.

THE CASE OF VAN BUREN.

The Senate still hesitates to confirm General Van Buren as Consul to Kanagawa in Japan. As his case must be considered in executive session, we suppose that whatever investigations are made will be entirely private. To this we have no objection. We have no desire that the facts shall be paraded before the public, but insist that, however private the investigation, exact justice shall be meted out, as between Mr. Van Buren and Secretary Fish. The nomination revives an old scandal. It is well remembered that Gen. Van Buren, when he arrived at Vienna, as Chief Commissioner from this country to the Exposition, found himself suspended on charges of corruption. An investigation took place, and the suspension was made permanent. Gen. Van Buren replied, in the form of letters, charging that unfairness and even corruption were employed to secure his removal. These charges affected Minister Jay, principally, and seemed to admit that Secretary Fish had been imposed upon. When Gen. Van Buren returned to this country, a Congressional investigation was threatened, and several members of Congress called on the President and represented the matter to him.

The point at issue is, that if General Van Buren was guilty of the charges alleged against him, he is not fitted to be sent in a diplomatic capacity to a Japanese port. If he was not guilty, he should be freed from censure, and whoever did him wrong should be exposed. The fact that he is willing to have his wounded dignity soothed with a consulate, does not speak well for the redoubtable General. But we do not seek to judge his case—that duty belongs to the Senate. The position to which he is nominated is an important one. The place to which he is to be sent as consul, if the Senate confirm his appointment, is the central port of Japan. Our new relations with that kingdom will probably make it a port of great importance to our commerce. Japan is the neighbor of our already flourishing States on the Pacific, and with their rapid growth our intercourse with Japan will naturally increase as rapidly. The office of Consul in the most frequented port of the Japanese islands demands a man of practical sagacity, sound judgment and a character free from the slightest suspicion of venality. We hope no fears or hesitancy will be displayed. If he is not worthy of confirmation, let him be rejected.

EDGE TOOLS.

A Boston paper, opposed to the tariff, gathered some communications from edge tools manufacturers,—one of the number being located in Pittsburgh,—relative to duties on steel. The Pittsburgh manufacturer combats the views of those at the East. He argues not merely in favor of the present tariff, but declares that "one thing cannot be disputed, viz., that there are manufacturers of edge tools in this country, using American cast steel exclusively, the reputation of whose production is in every respect equal to that of any manufacturer using the English article." The New York *World* copies such of the letters referred to as will aid it in making a point against American manufacturers, and in favor of free trade. We will quote from the same source, to show that the *World* had an answer before it to all the interrogatories it addressed to our manufacturers. Says a steel consumer: "The knife and fork makers (cutlers) in this country are procuring the most of the supply of steel for the American makers;—a very large importer of bar iron and steel in your city told me that he could not compete with the American steel makers on cutlery steel. The gun-maker, for his steel gun-barrels, can and has proven as good steel for his purpose, and better than they get from England. This is difficult stuff to make; it is expensive, and requires a man of experience. The demands of war called for this kind of steel, it was developed and produced after two years of almost constant experiment."

Another manufacturer of tools says, "What your correspondent says about the reputation of tool-makers using American steel may be true, but I never heard of one putting forward the fact as a recommendation." And still another, strongly opposed to American steel, says, "And I further can asseverate that at least one large manufacturer of your own city, Pittsburgh, uses principally, and I believe wholly, steel made abroad." This, then, is their case. All, even the most prejudiced, admit the excellence of American steel, and its general use; there are those who use one particular kind of English steel, that claim not to be able to obtain that quality in this country; and another objects that American steel is not so uniform in quality as the English.

As regards our Pittsburgh manufacturers, Lippincott, Bakewell & Hubbard use both American and English steel,—yet their axes are famous in the country. Miller, Barr & Parkins import largely, but use both kinds of steel. One of the best hammer makers in New York, David Madole, uses American steel exclusively. So much for the facts.

But the real objection of the *World* is the tariff. The design is to have the tariff on English steel taken off, in whole or in part. Says a steel importer, "We can hardly blame our legislators for the existing state of things, which is principally owing to our own apathy. They naturally argue that when an influential body of men like the iron and steel manufacturers urgently press for a heavy protective duty, there can be no reason for denying their request, *when the consumers, the only other persons interested, make no opposition.*" But let it be observed that the demand of the edge tool manufacturers is only for the repeal of the duty on steel. The Chicago *Tribune*, however, having no edge tool manufacturers to care for, taxes up this argument, and demands that it shall be carried to its logical limit. It says, "we agree that the duties on steel are outrageous, and ought to be repealed for the relief of the edge-tool manufacturer and all others: but we insist that the duty on the manufactured goods, being no longer necessary for protection, should also be repealed. Suppose the New England tool-makers, and other manufacturers of steel goods, amend their petition, and ask Congress to reduce the duties on steel and steel manufactures to an uniform rate, not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the import value. They would then be backed by several millions of people who are taxed enormously upon every form of goods of which steel is a component part."

This is more of the good thing than the edge-tool manufacturers want. They are really protected, along with the manufacturers of steel, but if they open the battle, they must meet the consequences. This is the real objective. The attack on American steel is a part of the programme. We have shown just what this amounts to. The truth is the edge-tool manufacturers get the chief benefit of the tariff. There is no English competition in edge-tools, while there is as against American steel. But the statement that American steel cannot be used for making edge-tools, is simply false.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CANNONSBURG.

The Story of a Haunted House—How a Ghost Turned Fool.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANNONSBURG, February 23, 1874.

I was born and bred in the belief that ghosts were a nonentity and haunted houses things to be read of, rather than seen, and that they were kept as mere scare-crows for small children never to be produced. With this conviction firmly implanted on my mind, I received the report, that we had a haunted house in our midst. I was willing that this ghost should tell his own story. I consented to join a company of those interested in the curious, who proposed paying him a friendly visit, vowing that if he did not at least drop in and take a look at us, we would brand him forever as a coward or a fraud. We set out, shortly after dark, for the ghostly habitation, seeing a ghost in every cloud and hearing him in every wind; to the best of my belief, however, nothing occurred by the way which could not be accounted for on well known natural principles. At length we came in sight of the supposed haunted house, a large brick structure, once occupied by a man named Cooke, whose ghost is supposed to return to this mundane sphere, and on horse back, to do some ground and lofty tumbling, such as would put to shame even James Robinson. The house is beautifully situated on a hill sloping in four different directions, and on a site rarely excelled. The house is at present unoccupied. The house is thickly surrounded with trees on all sides, and the bleak wind of winter, moaning at night through their branches, makes one think of spooks and hob-goblins and taken in all, is not such music as would inspire the timid. Our brave hearts, however, never failed us, but the moon often with her pale beams reflecting a shadow, or transporting it across our pathway, made us feel now and then a trifle squeemish.

We advanced slowly upon the place, stopping frequently to enjoy the view of the country by moonlight, each perfectly willing to be left behind a little, because, of course, we wanted to enjoy the view. Reaching the house, we entered the deserted halls—not rudely at all, each perfectly willing that another should have the honor of going first. After examining the house to assure ourselves that the rooms contained nothing out of which a ghost could be extemporized, we, with new courage, withdrew to an outhouse, in which we built a fire, and waited until such time as his ghostship should condescend to interrupt us by his visits. We alternated this by watches of fours in the deserted halls until midnight. The only noise we heard then was a sort of rapping on our left side, which was soon quelled by returning to our fire-place, where we partook of a luncheon, taken, I fear, from barns far worse haunted than has been this house. We went to see a *cooke* ghost, but instead had five live cooks, and we are still happy and satisfied that we saw no ghost. S. A. M.

UNIONTOWN.

The Appointment of Searight.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

UNIONTOWN, February 3, 1874.

"Josh Billings says if you want to find the square root of a hog's nose, turn him into a garden patch." The Republicans in this county figured according to the same rule to determine the election last October, and are now beginning to see the consequences.

The Democrats squared both patches and then *rooted* us out of ours. So when we begun to *cypher* up our success, we found we had put both feet and nose "in it," by voting one-half their ticket. The first is now fast in the mud; the other is being ground down to the place where *salt* begins.

And this was done to elect a Democratic Judge in this district. Unite a distracted party, and have General Grant nominate Tom Searight, Surveyor of Colorado. Hurrah for Tom—Bob M.—and those who voted for Judge Wilson to elect Thompson.

They have the "loaves and fishes;" we the "crumbs and sores." But we went to "see the show," and now intend to "grin and bear it." The managers on the R-publican side, no doubt, knew this thing before they misled the party. It had all the "ear marks" of pre-arrangement stamped upon it, and if the "cat is now out of the bag" the party has no right to growl because no one watched beforehand, because we were warned at the time to beware of this "tickling" arrangement, by those who saw through the flimsey pretexts by which it was sought to be concealed and excused.

Some of us were even denounced as disorganizers by those interested in the success of the scheme when we said it would inure to the benefit of the Democratic party. We were hooted at when we attempted to convince those opposed to nominating a full ticket that they were assisting to consummate a *bargain* intended to destroy the R-publican and unite the factions of the Democratic party in the county.

Now we ask these gents in Uniontown who was sold? Who was right? Those who were for the unity of the party and a straight ticket, or those opposed to both?

Our party is insulted and outraged in this nomination of Searight. Yet it is not denied that he is just as much entitled to his share in this "bargain and sale" as the others who have received theirs. In last October's "League of Rascality" here, he was "hooked" for a share of the stolen property. Why not let him have it? J. B. M.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Adjourned Session of Court—Three or Four Years Behind Time—Newspaper Change—School Success—Bad Roads, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 3, 1874.

COURT BEHIND TIME—ADJOURNED SESSION.

An adjourned session of the Court of Common Pleas began here on Monday last, Judges Acheson, Bradley and Scott on the bench.

They are trying stale cases which were brought three or four years ago, as the civil list is that far behind. The Court is far from meeting the actual wants of the people of Washington county, as a suit brought now in the Common Pleas Court under the present order of things cannot be tried for two or three years at least, and in many cases much longer. But we trust that this will shortly be remedied, as Washington county has population enough to entitle her to be a separate judicial district under the new Constitution.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

I notice by an issue of the Washington *Weekly Advance* that M. A. Cooper, Esq., the editor and founder of that paper, has severed his connection with it. The new proprietors announce that the paper will be run as an independent journal, the same as heretofore. It is, however, generally supposed, and conjectured here, that as the gentlemen in it are R-publicans, it will soon cease to be independent, and that it will be conducted in the interests of the R-publican party. During Mr. Cooper's connection with the paper it has met with unparalleled success, as he is a very popular young man, and has many friends in this county.

I learn that he is about to take charge of a daily journal in Ohio. He is a ripe scholar and an active business man, and a bright future is predicted for him.

THE SCHOOL.

The Union School, under the charge of Prof. W. C. Lyne, is meeting with more than the success that has heretofore characterized it in former years.

THE OLD STORY.

The country roads leading to this place are well nigh impassable, and few people coming to town. Our merchants have a downcast look in consequence. CHRISTUS.

BEAVER FALLS.

Improved Business—Religious Amendment Meeting—Local Option Feeling—The February Election.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER FALLS, February 3, 1874.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

Business here is gradually improving. The factories are all at work. The people generally are hopeful that the light of growing prosperity will open with the coming in of Spring with noonday cheerfulness.

RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

A meeting of the friends of "The Religious Amendment" was held in the Presbyterian church last night. Rev. Johnson delivered an able address in favor of the amendment. Revs. Frazier, Moorehead, Steele and Westfall made each a few remarks. Several laymen spoke with much good sense in favor of the measure. Delegates were elected to the National Convention to meet in Pittsburgh.

LOCAL OPTION.

The citizens of our quiet city are greatly concerned about the effort to repeal the "local option bill." Temperance men are at work with a determined will. The general impression is, that if the Legislature reverses the decision of the sovereign people on the local option question, they will prove themselves unworthy the confidence or respect of their constituents. Petitions have been circulated on both sides of the question. I suppose somebody has broken one of the commandments, for one party (the liquor party) says local option has done great harm. The temperance party says it has done great good.

The "sober truth" is generally to be found among "sober men."

The ground is sprinkled with snow and froze a little. W.

OBITUARY.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 1, 1874.

On Thursday morning, January 29, 1874, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. E. Chatland, wife of Wm. Chatland, died of paralysis, at her late residence in Brownsville, Pa. She had been suffering intensely with erysipelas in her face and head for several weeks past, but was thought to be recovering, when on Wednesday the family noticed a change for the worse. Their physician being called in pronounced it only a cold. About one o'clock that night she became unconscious, and continued so until her death. She has been a confirmed invalid for many years, and in the last six or eight years has not walked a step, but moved herself about the house by the means of an invalid's chair. She bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude, seeming so happy. Her countenance was always wreathed with smiles. The room she occupied seemed filled with sunshine, and her life throughout was a true example of explicit faith in her Saviour. She was surrounded by a loving family. Everything was done to make her comfortable, as much so as was possible, amid her great afflictions. At half past ten Saturday morning her remains were conveyed to Christ Church, of Brownsville, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Day, rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hayden, rector of St. John's church, West Brownsville. The services were very solemn and impressive throughout. Her remains were then taken to the Brownsville Cemetery, where they were deposited in their final resting place. She leaves a devoted husband and three loving daughters to mourn her untimely death. But what sweet comfort to them to know she is only waiting on the bright her home to welcome them home.

"We shall meet, but we shall miss her,
There will be one vacant chair,
We shall linger to caress her,
When we breathe our evening prayer."

"VIVA."

On the Pavement Question.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your editorial column a few days since, you referred to certain observations and reports made in England and elsewhere, on the character of Granite, Asphalt and Wooden Pavements, as respects the foothold they furnish horses. It appeared from these reports that *Granite* is the least desirable of the three in that regard.

Now, as Granite is the rock used in many parts of this country for McAdam purposes, some of the readers of the said article may be under the impression that Granite denoted a McAdam, roadway. I beg leave to say that the kind of pavement intended, most unquestionably, is the Belgian, consisting of blocks of stone. This stone block pavement has been tried to a considerable extent in New York city and elsewhere and found, in the winter to be "death" on horses.

A correspondent who writes from one of our Eastern cities, in which a large portion of the sovereign people on the local option question, they will prove themselves unworthy the confidence or respect of their constituents. Petitions have been circulated on both sides of the question. I suppose somebody has broken one of the commandments, for one party (the liquor party) says local option has done great harm. The temperance party says it has done great good.

The "sober truth" is generally to be found among "sober men."

The ground is sprinkled with snow and froze a little. W.

OBITUARY.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 1, 1874.

On Thursday morning, January 29, 1874, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. E. Chatland, wife of Wm. Chatland, died of paralysis, at her late residence in Brownsville, Pa. She had been suffering intensely with erysipelas in her face and head for several weeks past, but was thought to be recovering, when on Wednesday the family noticed a change for the worse. Their physician being called in pronounced it only a cold. About one o'clock that night she became unconscious, and continued so until her death. She has been a confirmed invalid for many years, and in the last six or eight years has not walked a step, but moved herself about the house by the means of an invalid's chair. She bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude, seeming so happy. Her countenance was always wreathed with smiles. The room she occupied seemed filled with sunshine, and her life throughout was a true example of explicit faith in her Saviour. She was surrounded by a loving family. Everything was done to make her comfortable, as much so as was possible, amid her great afflictions. At half past ten Saturday morning her remains were conveyed to Christ Church, of Brownsville, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Day, rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hayden, rector of St. John's church, West Brownsville. The services were very solemn and impressive throughout. Her remains were then taken to the Brownsville Cemetery, where they were deposited in their final resting place. She leaves a devoted husband and three loving daughters to mourn her untimely death. But what sweet comfort to them to know she is only waiting on the bright her home to welcome them home.

"We shall meet, but we shall miss her,
There will be one vacant chair,
We shall linger to caress her,
When we breathe our evening prayer."

"VIVA."

On the Pavement Question.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your editorial column a few days since, you referred to certain observations and reports made in England and elsewhere, on the character of Granite, Asphalt and Wooden Pavements, as respects the foothold they furnish horses. It appeared from these reports that *Granite* is the least desirable of the three in that regard.

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A correspondent who writes from one of our Eastern cities, in which a large portion of the streets are McAdamized, says:—"There is no trouble about *slipping* on McAdam pavements here, and I never heard of any complaint of it elsewhere."

On the question (so strangely started in our city) whether *McAdam* roadbed or street is "pavement," the same correspondent says:—"In our city we call the streets done with broken stone, or McAdam, 'paved,' or pavement.' If *wood* is put down, we call it wood *pavement*; if cobbles are used, we call it cobble pavement; if blocks of stone, we call it Belgian pavement; if coarse or large stones are packed down for first layer or foundation, and broken or fine stone on top to complete, we call it Telford pavement, &c., &c."

He adds: "It is only a question of time. The people of Pittsburgh, if they can get stone for the purpose, will in the end—and that before long—have McAdam pavements."

The question whether they "can get suitable stone for the purpose," may involve a fatal difficulty in the eyes of those who are content with *ifs and ands* and "general impressions." But those who know from actual examination the available sources of supply, can present facts on the subject which the first mentioned class—indeed the general public—never dreamed of. X.

The Coal Trade.

The quantity sent by rail from this region for the week was 7,853 tons, against 45,396 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 37,453. The supply for the week from the region we have received reports from, is 162,517 tons Anthracite, and 38,747 tons Bituminous; for the week, 201,264 tons, against 230,410 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 29,146 tons. The supply from all the regions so far this year is 1,269,023 tons, against 1,390,464 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 121,478 tons. The decrease in Anthracite is 139,756 tons.—*Pottsville Miner's Journal.*

A FICKLE WOMAN.

An Odd Episode in Wesley's Life.

In 1749 occurred an odd episode in Wesley's life. On one of his missionary journeys he had been taken sick at Newcastle, where he was nursed by Grace Murray, one of his female "helpers," a handsome, clever widow of four-and-thirty, Wesley himself being twelve years older. He asked her to marry him. She seemed amazed, and replied, "This is too great a blessing. I can't tell how to believe it. This is all I could have wished under heaven." Wesley quite naturally took this as a formal betrothal. But Grace had not long before nursed John Bennett, a Methodist preacher of about her own age, and Wesley was soon astounded by a joint letter from Grace and John, asking his consent to their marriage. Then ensued a comedy lasting for months, the like of which no playwright has ventured to put upon the stage. Grace would have been quite content with either of her lovers were it not for the other. But, contrary to all example, it was the absent one whom she wanted. When Wesley was with her she longed for Bennett; when Bennett was present she longed for Wesley. How many times she broke and renewed her engagement with each it would be hard to tell. "I love you," she said to Wesley, "a thousand times better than I ever loved John Bennett; but I am afraid if I don't marry him he'll run mad." That very evening she promised herself to Bennett. A week after she told Wesley she was determined to live and die with him. She, indeed, wanted to be married at once, but Wesley wished for some delay. Grace said she would not wait more than a year. A fortnight later she met Bennett, fell at his feet, and acknowledged that she had used him ill. They were married a week after. This strange marriage seems to have turned out a happy one. Bennett died in the triumphs of faith ten years later. Grace survived until 1803, dying at the age of eighty-seven. For years she was a bright light in the Methodist society. Wesley saw her three days after her marriage, and but once more on earth. Thirty-nine years after, she came to London on a visit to her son, and expressed a wish to see Wesley. He was eighty-five years old, she past seventy. What could they now have to say, except "Hail and farewell"?—*Dr. A. H. Guernsey in Galaxy for February.*

FRONTIER LIFE.

An Army Chaplain's Views on Life in the West.

Rev. Mr. Collins, who was chaplain in the army on the Western frontier for a long time, and is evidently familiar with his subject, delivered an interesting lecture recently at Cambridgeport, Mass., on "Life on the Frontier." The Boston *Globe* says: In the first part of his lecture he gave an account of the various beasts, birds and insects to be found in the West. His description of the methods of hunting Buffalo was full of interest, although not of such a nature as to inspire his hearers with a desire to go in pursuit of such sport. Buffalo hunting, he said, was mere wholesale slaughter. The buffalo had no chance, and the sport had been carried to such excess during the past few years that the number of buffalos had been greatly diminished, and in five years, he would venture to say, a buffalo would be almost a curiosity on the western plains. He would not agree with the school books on the subject of the sagacity of beavers. The beaver was a stupid animal, and was not in the habit of cutting down trees to build dams, as we were told; but he would often begin to cut down the stump of a tree which was but a few feet above the ground and would not discover that it was not an entire tree that he was working on until he had cut half way through it. The lecturer then gave some account of the birds that abound in the West, and then proceeded to consider the insects. The mu-quito, like the Yankee, was to be found everywhere, but the grasshopper beat their Yankee foreign competitors completely. He then spoke of the abundance of fleas and other vermin in the West, which, however, were useful in their way, as they furnished exercise to the lazy Mexicans who otherwise could not be aroused to any semblance of activity. The Rev. Mr. Collins then gave his views on the noble red man, which, like those of most western men, were decidedly unfavorable to the congeners of King Philip and Tecumseh. While he held in high honor the course of President Grant and the Government in regard to the treatment of the savages, he did not believe that anything except brute force could restrain them from massacres and depredations. He gave an account of the career of Santana and his braves, and deprecated in strong terms their liberation. In conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Collins gave a humorous account of the various phases of society on the western frontier and the manners and customs there prevalent.

CONNEAUTVILLE BANK ROBBERY.

Additional Particulars Concerning the Affair.

Yesterday our dispatches announced the fact that the First National Bank of Conneautville had been robbed, and to-day we have the following particulars of the affair:

The bank is in the corner of Power's brick block, the banking room being in the front, and the directors' room directly back of this, with the vault between, a narrow passage way on either side connecting the two. Mr. W. E. Roberts, President, on going to the bank at about seven Sunday morning, found D. D. Williams, cashier, lying inside, behind the counter, gagged and bound. The job had been well done with little regard for the comfort of the victim. The gag was a short piece of wood, an inch in diameter, with notches cut in ends and so fevered the rope slipping, and having been securely fastened around his neck. His wrists were tied together and secured between his legs by passing a stick underneath at the knees. He moaned feebly after being released, but did not recover his senses for two hours. His reports that while at work in the bank, making out a report to the Comptroller of the United States Treasury to be placed in the morning's mail, he heard a rap at the back door in the directors' room, and supposing it to be the clerk in Powers Bros. store, he opened the door, and was immediately pounced upon by the masked men, overpowered and gagged. He was then taken to the banking room, where the robbers, finding the vault and burglar proof safe open, finished their work of binding the cashier, rifled the safe and decamped. To reach the door to the directors' room, which is inside the one leading from a hall separating Powers Bro.'s store from the bank, the robbers must have passed up stairs, unlocking a door into a wood room—the lock was a common one, with the key left on the inside—thence down the back stairs to the door.

Japanese Women.

Naturally, there are no figures more perfect than those of the Japanese young women. The children, up to the age of fourteen, or as long as they have the free use of their limbs, are modest figures. About that time they begin to fasten long garments about their hips, the effect of which is to impede their gait, and give them an awkward, shambling. In course of time it does worse, and interrupts the development of their legs and thighs. Among the laboring class, an additional misshapening is accomplished by the practice of carrying burdens, from an early age, upon the back, for the support of which broad straps are passed over the shoulders and crossed in front, pressing directly upon the breasts. When a Japanese girl reaches the age of sixteen without having undergone either of the processes of deformity, she is a wonder to the eye and remains so until twenty-five, or possibly a little later. Then she ceases to charm for a certain period, in any way excepting by her manner, and that is generally preserved to the last. But as she grows old she has a chance of becoming quite delightful again. There is nothing nicer than a dignified and white-haired old Japanese lady. She is always happy, for she is always much respected and cherished by her youngers, and at a certain age the natural high breeding of the race appears to have attained its crystallization. Whatever her station in life, she is almost always sure to suggest an idea of ancient nobility, and to be surrounded by an atmosphere of an Oriental Faubourg St. Germain.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Wearing Spectacles.

When the eyes begin to fail use them as little as possible at night, and avoid reading fine print or doing any work by lamplight, which tries them. But when you instinctively adjust your book so as to get a better light, when the eyes are easily fatigued and there is a sense of effort to make out the letters in print or to take stitches in sewing, spectacles are needed. They are the last thing to be bought for cheapness. Brazilian glasses are the best, because of nature's make, and most difficult to be scratched, but you should wear manufactured glasses first until the eyes becomes accustomed to their use. Always note the number of your glasses and the date of first using them—if lost, you can tell what number you want. Glasses should be washed in cold water every day, wiped dry with a linen fabric and then with buckskin, never with paper, as it scratches them.

The New Kansas Senator.

Mr. Harvey is a man of about five feet ten inches in height, round face, heavy black mustache, tinged with gray, and dark hair, will weigh from 180 to 190 pounds; in fine looking; has large forehead, large eyes, and is a man that would be noticed in a crowd. I should judge he did not give much attention to dress; face cleanly shaved, except mustache. One, at first sight, would take him to be a prominent business man. He is not a fluent speaker, but a hard talker; keen, clear mind; one who surveys the ground thoroughly before making a move.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The Titusville Oil Market.

The advance Tuesday in the oil market was very rapid, starting in Titusville at $1.80 and selling at the close at $2.06. It will not be strange if the forward move shall seem a little too fast, but we have no doubt that the advance will prove to be permanent. The market everywhere yesterday was remarkably strong. List those having tankage hold their oil.—*Titusville Courier.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from NOVEMBER 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; *D. E. McKinney*, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Grahame, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Hailey.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

Steel Spring covered with Hard Rubber—used in bathing. Light, safest, neatest, most effectual and best garment to support a known body. Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss cures rupture, retaining the most difficult with comfort, safety and ease. The fine steel being coated with hard rubber, enables the spring to be contoured in lower, shaped to form; being impervious to moisture, will never rust, break, timber shafts, nor move from place; always clean and good as new. Ruptured persons having suffered the misery, danger and annoyance of sour, rusty, chafing, badly adjusted instruments, in appreciation of their merits hail them as a comfort, blessing and relief. Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss cures rupture, retaining the most difficult with comfort, safety and ease. The fine steel being coated with hard rubber, enables the spring to be contoured in lower, shaped to form; being impervious to moisture, will never rust, break, timber shafts, nor move from place; always clean and good as new. Ruptured persons having suffered the misery, danger and annoyance of sour, rusty, chafing, badly adjusted instruments, in appreciation of their merits hail them as a comfort, blessing and relief. Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss cures rupture, retaining the most difficult with comfort, safety and ease. The fine steel being coated with hard rubber, enables the spring to be contoured in lower, shaped to form; being impervious to moisture, will never rust, break, timber shafts, nor move from place; always clean and good as new,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
A. W. Bradbury, J. S. Negley,
Frank Kohne, Jno. W. Haney,
H. W. Sackett, Sam'l A. Long.
JOHN B. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

A. A. McCarty,
64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER,
DEALER IN
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper and Miscellaneous Securities.
jan2-134-NW

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits:
4 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Lewis, C. Schleiper,
W. McKee,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1874. }

Monetary affairs now maintain an undisturbed uniformity, and will continue to do so until some definite action is taken by Congress on some one of the many propositions before it. The fact that there is a multitude of schemes, bearing on the currency issue, serves to weaken faith in any particular plan or scheme that may be pending.

There has been a reduction in the price of coffee, indicative that the scheme to advance the price of that article, in anticipation of a duty being put upon it, has been abandoned.

We note the following changes in the public debt since the 30th of June, 1873, the close of the previous fiscal year. The debt then stood in its relation to the funded stocks paying interest in gold, to the Treasury circulation, as follows:

Funded stocks, 5 and 6 per cents.	$ 1,695,805,950
And 5-20s called in and not presented	50,509,000
Total interest bearing	$ 1,746,305,950
Treasury circulation, not	401,512,863
Total debt United States, July 1, 1873	$ 2,147,818,713
Present funded stocks	$ 1,712,249,200
And 5 20s and 5s not presented	13,000,000
Total interest bearing	$ 1,725,249,200
Treasury circulation	$444,720,914
Less 5 20s not presented	13,560,000
	431,220,914
Total debt United States, Feb. 1, 1874	$ 2,157,470,114

Stocks were steady yesterday, with no special features in the market.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	We'day.
Gold closed at	111¼	111¼
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	118½	118½
Do., do. 1881	117½	117¾
5-20's 1862	118¾	118¾
5-20's, 1864, new	116¾	116¾
" 1865	117¼	117¼
" 1865, new	116½	116½
" 1867	117¾	118
" 1868—coupons	117¾	117¾
10-40's	116¾	116¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾
New 6 per cents	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103½	104¾
Erie	48¾	49¾
A. & P. Preferred		18¾
St. Paul	46¾	46¾
Do. preferred	71	71¾
Michigan Southern	81¾	82
Do. Central	93½	93½
North Western Common	59¾	59½
Do. preferred	72	71¾
Rock Island	105¾	105¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	89¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Toledo & Wabash	39¾	39¾
Marion	124¾	124¾
Chicago and Alton	108	108
Adams Express	94	94¾
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	70	69¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	72¾	73
I. C.	103	104¾
Fort Wayne	92½	93¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Tuesday.	We'day.
Penna. Central	48¾	49¾
Reading	37	37
United Cos. of N. J.	121¾	121¾
Oil Creek	17¾	17¾
Lehigh Valley	59½	60
A. & P. R. R.	90¾	91
Central Transportation	43	43
Empire do.	50	50
Penna. scrip dividend	96	96

NEW YORK, February 4, 1874.

Money easy at 4@5. Sterling was firm at 484¼ for sixty days and 487¾ for sight. The customs receipts were $341,000. Gold closed at 111¾, after selling at 111¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 5. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $624,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Governments were strong and in good demand. State bonds were quiet; Tennessees were firmer. Stocks were strong and buoyant, with an advance of ½ to 4 per cent. A prominent feature of the dealings was an upward movement and increased business in dividend-paying shares, especially high-priced stocks. The market gave every indication of strong buying, particularly during the last hour of business, and speculation seems likely to revive in the early future among dividend-paying shares. Rock Island, Pittsburgh, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western were particulary prominent. Rock Island advanced 1¾ per cent., and Pittsburgh 1½. Next on the general list in point of interest were Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Paul, Northwest and Union Pacific, all of which were strong in low priced shares. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph was prominent, selling at 19¾. American District Telegraph rose to 55, an advance of 3 per cent. since yesterday. The market closed strong, at the highest prices of the day. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 95,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Western Union, 6,000 Union Pacific, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Rock Island.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 118¾; 5-20's '62, 118½; do. '64, 116¾; do. '65, 118; 5-20s, '65, new, 117¾; do. 1867, 118; do. '68, 117¾; new 6's, 111½; 10-40's, 113½; Currency 6's, 115¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 92; Tennessee, old, 81¾; do. new, 81¾; Virginia, new, 46; do. old, 39½; North Carolina, new, 28; do. old, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 75¾; Western Union Telegraph Co., 76½; Quicksilver, 33½; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74½; American Express, 63¾; United States Express, 69½; Pacific Mail, 42½; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 49½; do. preferred, 76; Harlem, 124¾; do. preferred, 119; Michigan Central, 93½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89½; Northwestern common, 59½; do. preferred 71¾; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 103½; St. Paul, 46¾; do preferred, 71¾; Toledo & Wabash, 39¾; do. preferred, 70; Ft. Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 15½; do. preferred, 31½; Chicago & Alton 108½; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 34½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 83½; Burrington & Quincy, 106; Lake Shore, 93½; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 85½; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 104¾.

LONDON, February 4—5 P. M.—Consols, 92 @92¼; 5-20s '65, 105¾; do '67, 103¾; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 95; Erie, 44½@44¾; do preferred, 69¾.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes 58f 60c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, February 4 1874. }

Trade in general, while it cannot be termed particularly active, is nevertheless very fair, and fully as good as it usually is at this particular time. In regard to values there have been no recent important changes except in Coffee which is weak and lower.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.50 to $4.50 ₩ bri. according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—@5@7c ₩ gallon."

BRANS—$2.25 ₩ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull: 3¾@4c.

BUTTER—Still holds its own, prices are fully sustained: prime to choice roll, 35@38; medium to good, 28@32.

CHEESE—Is firm at the recent advance. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 16@16¾, that is for 50b lots.

COUNTRY LARD—@29c ₩ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling in a regular way at 10@12 ₩ bri., according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Is firm but unchanged. Apples, 8@9, as to quality. Peaches, 10@12 for sliced; 18@20 for halves. Blackberries, 14@15

EGGS—There is more inquiry for fresh, and the market is firmer; sales reported at 22@23. Pickled eggs continue in good demand; 17@20 old.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote spring wheat flours as follows, although some dealers are selling Minnesotas at $7.50:

Superfine	$4.50@5.00
Extra	5.00@5.50
Family	5.50@6.00
Patent	6.00@6.50

GRAIN—There is very little Wheat offering in this market, and the demand is light. We continue to quote winter at $1.60@1.65 for red, and $1.70@1.75 for white. The arrivals of Oats continue meagre, and with a steady demand the market is firm but unchanged, with sales at 54@56, as to quality. As noted in our last report, the Corn market has broken down slightly under the influence of increased receipts and offerings, and prices have declined to 68@70 cts. Shelled is quoted at 72@73, and ear to be quoted at 70@75. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 90@95. There is no movement in Barley in this market; brewers, even if they wanted it, would not purchase just now, as it is confidently expected that there will be a big break in Chicago within the next few days.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues dull, and in the past there has been a decline within the past few days of full one cent ₩ lb. Rio. By telegram is being looked for with more than usual interest, as upon it hinges the immediate future of the market. If the advices are unfavorable to holders, a big decline is not improbable, but if, on the contrary, an immediate reaction will be the result. Sugars quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½; Standard "A," 10½; No. 1, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¼; Circle C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9¼, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 22@24; good to prime, 20@22; fair, 18@20, Roasted 1 pound packages, 27@30; loose, 20@24.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75@80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Whole White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; Bowl Syrups, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 8@8½.

HOMINY—$3@3.50 ₩ bri.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, and, but for very limited receipts, prices could not be sustained; we continue to quote at $18@21.

ONIONS—4¼@5 ₩ bri.

OILS—Lard Oil is firm and higher. No. 1 quoted at 75@80. No. 2, 68@70. Linseed oil is also on the upward move, $1.12@1.15. Carbon, by the car load, 18@18½.

POULTRY—Dull. Dressed Chickens, 10@12. Turkeys, 14@16. Geese, 9@10.

PROVISIONS—Extra sugar cured Hams, ₩ lb. 13. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 18¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8¾c. Bacon Ribs, 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾; do. half bbls, 10¾c. Do. bits 11¾. Do. in 3 lb. cadies, 13c. Do in 5 lb. pails, 12½. Do. in 3 lb. pails 13½ ₩ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 12. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Do. in 5 lb. palls, 13¾c. Hams 12@13c.

RAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₩ bri. by the car load, and $1.75@1.85 in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The market is stronger, and prices are advancing; we now quote prime Peach Blows in a jobbing way, at $1.25@1.30 ₩ bushel.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is wanted at $2, and a round lot would doubtless bring more. Clover Seed, $5.75@6. Timothy, $3.50@3.75.

TALLOW—6@6¾c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.00@1.05 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY. }
WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1874. }

Following are arrivals of the different kinds of stock from and including Sunday up until noon to day, and in order to afford a comparison we append those of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep.
Sunday	57 cars	31 cars	2 cars
Monday	79 "	24 "	4 "
Tuesday	88 "	46 "	12 "
Wednesday—till noon	82 "	24 "	18 "
Total	306 "	105 "	79 "
Same time last week	172 "	44 "	31 "

CATTLE.

That trade opened up dull is evident from the fact that the sales on Monday footed up 5 head; however, business is nearly always dull on the day in question for the reason that but very few buyers arrive until the day following; on Tuesday business picked up considerably, 362 head changing hands, while to day it was still better—the sales up until noon footing up 562 head. This is 190 head in all, against 423 during the corresponding time last week. As will be seen, the arrivals thus far have been considerably in excess of those of the same time last week, 74 cars, but up to this writing prices have been fully sustained, and the indications are that the market will hold its own to the end of the week. In regard to quality we do not think there is any material difference; it is true, there were some very fine cattle on sale, but taken in the aggregate, the offerings were about as from what we can learn, the same as last week. There was a fair attendance of buyers to day; Philadelphia was pretty fully represented, and there were a number of transient dealers, consisting mainly of country dealers and butchers from different points, and the indications at noon today were that the bulk of tee cattle on sale would change hands within the next 24 hours, and at full last week's prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra native steers, 1,500 lbs	6.00@6.25
Prime native steers, 1,300@1,400 lbs	5.50@5.75
Prime 1,250@1,300 steers	5.00@5.25
Good native steers, 1,200@1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Fair to medium 900@1,000 lbs	4.50@4.75
Good 1,000 stockers	4.00@4.50
Old cows, bulls, etc. etc.	3.00@3.50

Just now, says the New York World, the topic of special interest to the shippers of stock from the far west is the contest for the control of the stock yard and transportation business from St. Louis to New York and other Eastern markets. The Baltimore and Ohio road has recently become a strong competition for the carrying trade from Chicago. Buyers for the Brighton market have made satisfactory arrangements for supplying direct from Chicago by the Canada route, and there is a strong and growing influence on every hand to avoid the transportation lines controlled by the Vanderbilt interest. To check mate these adverse influences a movement has been made to turn the bulk of the stock grazing in the south west away from Chicago. The proprietors of the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis have secured the Pacific and North Missouri Stock Yards at St. Louis in order to better secure the trade west of the Mississippi. Referring to this great operation of Messrs. Allerton, Duether & Eastman, all of this city, the St. Louis Democrat of January 31, remarks:

St. Louis has the magnificent stock yards built for her comfort and delight over in Illinois, yet the hogs of the Mississippi Valley go principally to Chicago. They will not come to East St. Louis, because her facilities for receiving and handling them properly are very poor. They will not go to East St. Louis, notwithstanding the fine yards built there, for they are located in Illinois, while the men who handle the hogs for St. Louis are residents of Missouri. In short the location of the boasted National Stock Yards at East St. Louis is one of those huge blunders which very smart business men are every now and then liable to commit. The live stock market trade and the packing business of St. Louis can never be permanently coaxed to Illinois, and neither Mr. Mulnail nor any other live stock dealer of the city possesses influence enough to take it there.

HOGS.

The arrivals thus far, as will be seen, have been much larger than during the corresponding time last week, an increase of 61 cars, and as usual mainly common in point of quality; hence, while prime hogs were as high as ever, the commoner grades, generally denominated "Yorkers," were a shade easier, although there has been no quotable decline as yet. Prime Philadelphia hogs are still bringing full prices, 6.75@6.80; good mixed hogs quoted at 6.25@6.35, and fair to prime Yorkers at 5.75@5.85; extra do. 6. Shippers complain that hogs are too high here for Philadelphia, and the consequence is some of them have to come to order from Chicago; supporting yesterday's dispatches there was a margin of a full dollar ₩ cwt between Chicago and Pittsburgh on prime heavy hogs, and the being the case the former is the cheapest point of the two for Philadelphia. On the other hand, York buyers, if we are not mistaken, can still do better here than in Chicago, in consequence of the fact that the offerings of this kind are fully up to the demand.

SHEEP.

The "run" thus far has been an unusually heavy one, 79 cars, or 48 cars in excess of the same time last week. However, the difficulty having the largely increased offerings, the demand was fully up to the supply, and what is still more remarkable, an advance of fully 25c per cwt. has been established. Extra fine wool, 9@10 lbs, quotable at 6¼@6¾. 8@9 lbs 5¾@6. 7@8@ lbs 5¼@5¾. Fair to good 120@130 lbs, 5@5¼. 110@120 lbs 6¼@6¾. 80@90 lbs 6@6¼. One car extra 134 lbs Ohio fine wool was reported as having brought 7¼; other extra 128 lbs open wool, 6¾; do extra 126 lbs, 7; 2 cars good 112 lbs at 6¾. There were nearly as many sheep sold on Tuesday, as during the whole of last week.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1874. }

The Crude market was very much excited today, and prices have gone still higher. In the afternoon dispatches from Parker quoted at $1.75 ₩ bri. bid for United, and $1.85 for Union. Another dispatch reported sales at $1.83 to $2, according to pipe line. As will be noticed, there is a large range in prices, indicating that the market was very unsettled, but we were reliably informed that there were very few round lots offering at any prices, indicating that they are confident of a still further advance. The course of the market recently has taken operators here generally by surprise. No one dreamed thirty days ago that prices would advance to where they are just now. Indeed, many of them held back expecting to fill up with cheap oil, but in this they have been badly disappointed. Refined is quiet, but firm and advancing, 14¾ spot. Philadelphia delivery advancing to 16 for May.

The barrel market continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; countries, $1.80; city make, $1.85.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bushnell	Model O. W.	726
Kelley	Hutchison O. W.	416
Duncan	Hutchinson O. W.	174
Duncan	American O. W.	1,274
R. B.	American O. W.	592
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	468
Lockhart and F.	Brilliant O. W.	2,225
Total		5,671

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref. Co.	Tuck Bros.	250
Livingstone Bros.	Warden F. & Co.	294
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co.	208
Total		752

Wool.

BOSTON, February 4.—There continues to be a steady demand for fleece and pulled wools and prices are sustained; medium extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece 53@54; treble extra and pick lock are held at 60@65c; Michigan fleeces at 51@52½c; delaine and combing fleeces at 55@60c; superfine and extra pulled are in good demand at 45@52.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 4, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull; good extra super sold at $5.50@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat was dull and steady; No. 1 spring $1.25; No. 2, $1.23¼ spot; $1.25¾, seller March; No. 3, $1.18¾; rejected, $1.10¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand at a slight decline; No. 2 mixed 58¼c, spot or seller February; 59¾@59¾c, seller March; 64¾c, seller May; rejected, 53¾@54c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 42¼c, cash; 43¾c, seller March; rejected, 38@39c. Rye quiet; No. 1, fresh, 81@83c. Barley dull; No. 2 sold at $1.75@1.85; No. 3 sold at $1.64@1.66.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull; $6.50 bid; $6.60 asked.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $14 56 cash or seller February; $14 75 seller March. Lard dull; $9.12½@9.15 cash. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7½c, loose, spot. Green meats; hams, 11c; average, 8½c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm, 97c.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Cottou dull: 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 10,000 bbls. Wheat in fair demand and slightly higher; No. 2 spring $1.54@1.56; No 2 Milwaukee $1.57@1.61; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.57@1.60. Whisky steady at $1.01. Rye quiet at $1.06@1.10. Barley in light supply. Malt quiet. Corn opened a shade firmer, but closed quiet with the advance lost; new western mixed afloat 84@86c; old do 88@90c. Oats dull and lower; mixed western 61@62c; white 61¾@63c. Hay, Hops and Groceries dull and nominal. Petroleum strong and buoyant; crude 9¼c; refined 23¾c. Eggs firm at 17@22c. Pork dull and heavy at $16.20@16.87½. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles heavy at 8¾@8¾c. Lard dull at 9¼@9¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—Flour easier and dull; prices $6.50@7.50; family $7.75@8.25. Corn firmer; white 77@78c; yellow mixed 78c; yellow 80c. Oats firmer; 57@58c. Bran dull; $1. Hay quiet; choice $21. Pork firm; $16.75. Dry salt meats firm; 8¾@8¾c. Bacon dull and lower; 9@9¾@10c. Hams dull; 11¾@11½c. Lard: refined scarce; tierce 9¾@; keg 10c. Sugar dull; inferior 4¾@5¾c; common 5¾@6¼; fair to fully fair 6¼@7¾c; prime to choice 8¾c. Molasses: good demand; all in second hands; prime selling at 68c. Coffee: small stock; good demand; ordinary good all in second hands; prime selling at 68c; ordinary second hands; prime selling at 64c. Coffee: 24½@25c; fair 27@27½c; good 28¾@28¾c; prime 29¼@29¾c. Cornmeal firmer; $6.40@6.50. Cotton: good demand; sales 9,650 bales; receipts 9,936; exports—Great Britain 2,380, continent 2,805, coastwise 2,352; stock 306,439; unsold 194,600.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI O., February 4.—Cotton, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat active at $1.45@1.50. Flour firm at $7.00@7.35. Rye firm at 90@93c. Barley steady; No. 1 $1.70@1.80; No. 2 $1.50@1.60. Pork dull and nominal at $15.50@15.87½. Lard steady; steam 9 1-16@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; sales at 6¾@7¾@8¼@8¼, all fully cured, loose. Bacon firm at 7¾@8¾, 9¼. Hogs active; light 5¾@6c; heavy 6@6¼c; receipts 4,064; shipments 1,899. Whisky strong at 96c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 4—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand fair and market firm: No. 2 white Wabash $1.63; No. 3 do $1.57; amber Michigan $1.59@1.61. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed sold per February 63¾c; low mixed new 61¾c. Oats—demand good at full prices; No. 1 48¾c; No. 2 at 47¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 4.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 70@74c. Oats 62@65c. Provisions steady. Pork at 15 12½@15.50. Bulk shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8¾@8¼c; clear 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾@9¾c. Lard: tierce 9¾@9¾c; kegs at 10¼@10¾c. Whisky at 96c.

Baltimore.

BALTOMORE, February 4.—Flour and wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer at 58@59c. Oats steady at 53@59c. Rye steady at 94@96c. Provisions firmer. Pork $15 50@16.75. Bulk meats 6¾@6¾c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾@9¾c. Lard 9¾@9¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.25¾; No 2 $1.24. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 58¾c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1, 78c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 41c. Barley quiet; No 1 $1.85.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—Flour dull; superfine $5.25@5.90. Wheat dull; red $1.56. Corn dull at 76c. Oats steady at 58@61c. Coffee lower, Rio 22@23c. Petroleum in fair demand and advancing; crude 11c; refined 14¾c for February; 15c for March. Whisky steady at $1.02.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE February 4.—Cotton dull and declined; 12¾@13¾c. Flour quiet; $6.50@7. Wheat active; $1.40@1.65. Corn 75c. 69c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. W. $1.00.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—Cotton dull at 6¾@7¼; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,700; speculation and exports 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 44s 6d. Bacon: clear middles 40s 3d; short do 41s 3d.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., February 4.—Wheat active and steady. Corn better; new mixed 68@69. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Cotton, flour, grain, and provisions quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Cattle dull. Sheep firm. Swine: receipts 9,650 head, making 11,170 for two days; none offered alive; dressed about steady at 7¾@8¾c for city; with medium and lights weighs selling at 8@8¼c; western 7¼@7¾c.

BUFFALO, February 4.—Cattle: Receipts, including reported arrivals, 714 head; total for the week 6,562 head; market active with prices of 15@25c from yesterday's prices, with downward tendency; the fresh arrivals embrace over superior cattle; attendance good, about 1,400 head disposed of. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, including reported arrivals, 6,200 head; total for the week, 13,800 head; market active at yesterday's prices. Hogs: Receipts, including reported arrivals, 3,500 head; total for the week, 16,300 head, against 9,050 head same time last week; market firm at $5,75@5.90; Yorkers, $6@6.37½ for heavy hogs; light pigs at lower figures.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Business was more active with manufacturers' agents, but jobbing branches continue quiet. Cotton goods are in moderate request and steady in price. Cottonades are more active. Prints, percales and fancy shirtings are in fair demand. Fancy cassimeres, worsted suitings, satinets, and black and blue beavers are moving more freely. Dress goods, linens and Hamburg edgings are in better request.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Brown and Co. m	1	Nimick & Co. m	13
Byers & McC. m	3	Gartner & Co. m	6
Pgh Forge & Iron Co. m	6	Lewis B and D m	8
Lindsay & McC, m	2	Chess S & Co. m	1
S Reynolds m	1		
Total			41

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B & Co. o	10	Reese G & Co. o	2
Lucy Furnace o	10	Pgh Bolt Co. o	1
Dilworth P & Co. p	3	Anderson & W. p	1
Isabella Furnace. o	20	Lloyd and B. p	1
Total			53

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey and H. m	2	J Moorhead. b	1
Mackintosh H and Co. m	3		
Total			7

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Kloman C and Co. m	2	Nimick and Co. m	2
Robinson R and Co. p	5		
Total			9

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Brown and Co. m	1	Nimick & Co. m	13
Byers & McC. m	3	Gartner & Co. m	6
Pgh Forge & Iron Co. m	6	Lewis B and D m	8
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$1.50.—THE NURSERY.
A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED. 15 cent stamp for a sample number. Now is the time to subscribe. JOHN SHOREY, 36 Bromfield St., Boston.
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CEMENT.
100 bbls Rosendale;
200 bbls Louisville;
150 bbls Cumberland;
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Jan. 26, 1874. 116 Water street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The weather continues cloudy and cold; wind west. Thermometer ranged during the day from 25 to 28. River falling steadily, with six feet four inches in channel. The Allegheny ice is becoming more formidable, and unless the weather moderates in the meantime, navigation will be suspended within the next twenty-four hours.

The arrivals since our last include the James E. Rankin, and towboats Nellie Speer, Bengal Tiger, Samson No 2, and N J Bigley No. 2. The Samson was obliged to leave her barges opposite Sewickley, in consequence of running ice

The fearless and barges will depart for St. Louis this afternoon.

The Juniata will not get out before the close of the week.

The Ed. Hobbs left St. Louis for Wheeling on Monday, with 1,100 tons of iron ore.

The Nail City is loading at Wheeling

The Esperanza was advertised to leave St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, and the Messenger on Thursday.

The towboats Abe McDonald and Boaz passed Wheeling on Tuesday en route for this port.

—The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday says: The Etna, from Louisville was expected to pass this last evening with 9 empty barges. The Tom Farrow arrived yesterday, with 4 barges coal, 2 of staves, and 2 of bark. She will start on the river again this evening. The Choice, Coal City, John Penny, and Sam Brown arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, with tows of coal, all except the Coal City returned with empty barges.—Some time ago suit was brought against the Etna in the United States County Court by a man named Spencer, of Graham Station, W. Va., for the loss of a boat and certain accruing damages, altogether amounting to $787. Yesterday Capt. Honsbell purchased the claim for $400, and finding the suit He can sell it for $800. Each party pays his own costs—a mere trifle to the defendant.

—The full force of five hundred men are working at ice cutting at Peru. LaSalle and Kingston. Several parties have lost their ice at Quincy, Peoria, LaSalle, &c. In fact all the ice below Kingston is gone.

—The St. Bernard Coal Association at Memphis have raised the price of coal to steamboats as follows: St. Bernard, stack, 90c; do. lump 40c and Pittsburgh 90c ₩ box.

—The James Howard closed a contract at New Orleans to tow the machinery of the U. S. Marine Co., foundry men, to attach the patent condensers to her engines.

—The Glasgow made an unprofitable trip to White River, and has gone to Hickman, Ky., to lay up and await better times.

—They have a second packet line up at Quincy, Ill. It comprises these steamers: Spread Eagle, Gray Eagle and Little Eagle.

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.
For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, February 7.
THE STEAMER
WILD DUCK AND BARGES.
C. F. ADAMS.....Commander.
Will give through receipts to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans at lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
GHRIEST & MACKEY, Agents.
Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Weekly Packet
SATURDAY, Feb. 7—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER
STEAMER JUNIATA.
C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander
W. SHEAVER.....Clerk.
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo

HOME NEWS.

The European Exchange and Passage Office

of Max Schantzer, No. 163 Smithfield street, has always borne the reputation of a first-class and, in fact, safe agency for the transaction of foreign steamship and draft business.

It was established in 1866. All principal lines represented.

Incendiarism in Allegheny.

About six o'clock yesterday morning an old one-story frame dwelling house, alongside the Fifth ward school house, in Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded from box 7, to which the department responded promptly, but the building was almost burned down by that time. It was entirely destroyed. It has been unoccupied for some time, and the fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss will not exceed one hundred dollars, on which there is no insurance.

Seventh Ward Republican's Attention.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh ward, will be held at the Franklin school house this evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for the primary election on Saturday. Additional names may also be suggested for the various offices to be filled by the citizens of the ward. In regard to the meeting held at the same place on Tuesday evening, it appears that our informant was mistaken in one or more points. Alderman Butler it appears has no probable connection of his withdrawal from the Mayoralty canvass, but merely stated in casual conversation that he would not come before the Convention as a candidate.

It seems also, that the meeting made no appointment of delegates, and that none were appointed, that business being left, according to report, to confer with the candidates.

Partnership Difficulty.

Yesterday a bill in equity was filed in the Court of Common Pleas by W. N. D. Moore, counsel for John W. Milligan against A. A. Milligan and Leon Hershberger. The plaintiff alleges that a partnership was formed with [illegible] under the firm name of Milligan Bros. & Co., to conduct the wholesale liquor business. Plaintiff [illegible] to furnish three hundred dollars, give his time to the business, receive one-third of the profits, and become the third owner of the stock. On account of [illegible] plaintiff has been unable to attend to his business since June, 1873, and he is of the opinion that he will never again be able to attend to business. He avers that Hershberger was taken into the firm without the consent of the plaintiff, that no settlement of the partnership affairs were ever made. He therefore desires the Court to make an order to compel the defendants to settle up. The usual order was made.

Thos. Nast Friday Night.

To-morrow night Mr. Nast appears for the last time. We are advised that although the distinguished caricaturist has met with the most triumphant success during his lecturing course, yet he does not like lecturing, and no money will ever tempt him to appear upon the platform again. So our citizens will soon probably never hear him again as a public lecturer. We would earnestly counsel all our readers to take advantage of the opportunity now presented, and hear this truly remarkable man. Mr. Nast will present many new caricatures. The regular season being now over, seats can be secured in any part of the hall. The sale of seats will commence on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, at Haver's. We understand that persons holding single admission tickets, who did not get into the house on Tuesday, owing to the crowd, will be admitted on the same.

The Pennsylvania Insurance Company.

The official statement of the Stock, Assets, Liabilities, Receipts and Disbursements of this institution, as presented in another column, is a gratifying testimonial of the vigorous and judicious management of its affairs, especially during the accession of Mr. Yeager to the Presidency and Mr. Thomas D. Meeker to the Secretaryship. Under their efforts and influence, its patronage has been largely increased and new life and health and strength have been conferred, and the public may be sure that under its management all losses will be promptly and honorably settled, and the stockholders may also depend that all will be well with them. In the twenty years of this company's history, although losses have been frequent and many, they have been met with unfailing freedom from wrangle or dispute. No institution in the city has a better record in this respect. We rejoice in its increased strength and usefulness, and recommend the Company and its agent to general confidence and patronage.

New Goods—Good Bargains.

Among the leading establishments of our city is to be reckoned the Dry Goods House of Messrs. Moorhouse & Carson, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, which is justly entitled to prominence and patronage, by reason of the enterprise and vigilance of the proprietors in the selection of their stock, the uniformly low prices for their patrons, and its extensive variety and first class quality. Their careful and strict attention to the wants of their customers, in supplying them with a class of goods of undoubted excellence and the special inducements offered in courteous attention, fair dealing and fairness of prices, have secured for them a popularity, prestige and patronage altogether enviable. Goods which are unseasonable, of doubtful style or dubious quality, are not to be found on their counters or shelves, as they studiously endeavor to procure and furnish the best, the newest and the best. But although their goods are genuine in quality and of superior value, it must not be inferred that the prices asked are higher than usual, for the very reverse is the truth, the public being made to share them proportionately cheaper than for fabrics of an inferior grade. They have at present an immense stock of black dress goods which are extremely low for the quality. A good heavy quality of black alpaca is offered at 25 cents. An excellent grade of fine and durable texture for 37½ cents. An extra good value of alpacas is being sold for 45 cents, while a very superior quality of very fine finish and lustre and of extra weight in material is offered for 50 cents. Call and examine their very desirable assortment of these goods, the special inducements offered and the unusual bargains to be had.

OUR COLORED VOTERS.

Another Meeting Last Evening.

Last evening a mass meeting of colored citizens was held at the Franklin school house. Mr. F. J. Loudin presided, and Mr. J. H. Jones, Secretary. It was decided to hold a meeting this evening at the same place, to decide who the colored people shall support at the coming Republican primaries. On motion, a committee of five, to draft a call for a convention, was appointed, consisting of Benj. F. Palgrave, Wm. A. Arendell, Emanuel Jackson, J. H. Jones and J. W. Smith. The committee reported and called upon the colored voters of the county to meet in delegate convention, at a place to be decided on hereafter where they should select their strength. The Convention is to be held on the 13th instant. The report was received and adopted.

TIRED OF EXISTENCE.

Suicide on South Side—A Man Hangs Himself in his Barn.

Coroner McOallia, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Urish Wilbert, who had committed suicide by hanging. The deceased resided corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, South Side. For some time past, he has not had much work, and as he owned a team for hauling sand was put to considerable expense. This is believed to have produced a depression of spirits upon him, and yesterday morning he went into his barn and placing a rope noose around his neck, he flung one end of it across one of the rafters, and hung himself. When discovered, his knees almost touched the floor, and, though still warm, he was dead. He was a man who provided well for his family, and was respected as sober and industrious. He leaves a wife, who is almost distracted by the sad occurrence, and three grown-up children, fairly provided for. He was fifty years of age, and a native of this county.

ALLEGHENY COMMITTEES.

Meeting Last Evening—Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening for the purpose of awarding the contract for printing the annual reports of the city officers of 1873, and also for printing the blank books necessary in the Treasurer's office. The bids, of which there were five, were opened, and the contract awarded to Messrs. Ogden & Vance, for the sum of $531.90.

COMMITTEE ON MARKETS.

The Market Committee of Allegheny Councils, met last evening and re-elected Allan Stewart, Market Constable, and selected John Hanrahan, Market Sweeper. They decided to ask councils for an appropriation of $500, for the year. The propriety of moving the fish stands from their present location on the side-walk on Ohio street, where they are a great annoyance, was discussed, and it was finally decided to meet on Monday morning at nine o'clock and examine the Market House and see if a better location can not be found for them.

SUGGESTION MEETINGS.

Candidates Suggested in Allegheny.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Tenth ward, Allegheny, was held last evening at the office of B. A. Elliott & Co., for the purpose of suggesting candidates for the various city and ward offices. The meeting organized by calling Wm. John A. Scott to the chair and Mr. T. F. Grubbs to act as Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then suggested for the different offices:

Mayor—Alfred Slack.

Select Council—Henry Kreiling, George Swaman.

Common Council—J. O. S. Golden, George Vankimberlin, Jacob Born, C. B. Welty.

Director of the Poor—T. F. Grubbs.

Assessor—Morgan Z. Evans.

Assistant Assessor—James Hoag, Sr., Phillip Steinmiller, Charles Stimpel.

School Directors—Joseph McNaugher, J. O. S. Golden.

Judge of Elections—Richard Thomas.

Inspectors—Wm. Bucher, Wm. B. Hewitt, Charles Stimpel.

Election Assessor—Morgan Z. Evans.

Constable—C. Wallace, P. Conway, William Bowers.

SEVENTH WARD CITIZEN'S MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, last evening the following candidates were suggested for the various Ward offices:

Select Council—Julius Scharnke, C. C. Hax, Wm. Eberhardt.

Common Council—Frank Hoff, Anton Schmitt, Charles Goettman, G. K. Biber, Adam Stark.

School Directors—M. Haworth, S. Ashworth.

Judge of Election—George Kretz, Jr.

Inspectors—S. Zang, J. Lechnaupt, J. Hildebrand.

Election Assessor—J. Blind, Ferdinand Krek.

Constable—V. Guenthing, Geo. Roesch, P. Roth.

The Religious Amendment.

The Convention at Library Hall—A Large Gathering—Its Object set Forth—Eminent Speakers Discussing the Question.

The Demands of the Friends of the Movement—Not a "Union of Church and State"—A Simple Recognition of Divine Authority — First Day's Session—Interesting Proceedings.

Yesterday afternoon the National Convention called in the interests of the Religious amendment to the Constitution assembled, pursuant to announcement in Library Hall. The convention being composed of delegates from various churches throughout the land made a large showing in respect to numbers and ability, and in both respects seemed to be an advance upon any preceding convention of the character that has as yet assembled in our city.

The audience in attendance comprised, in addition to the delegates, a large number of ladies and gentlemen from our community. The lower part of the hall was all taken up quite early, and those who came afterward were compelled to seek accommodations in the balcony, which was soon partially filled up.

Arrangements had been to accommodate on the platform the ministers, who were expected to speak, and when the Convention opened about half a dozen gentlemen found places in the semi-circle of chairs which had been placed for their convenience. Most of them were local celebrities,—the foreigners not having at opening put in an appearance in force.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

About two o'clock the attention of the audience was attracted to the stage by Rev. Dr. J. R. W. Sloane, who stepped forward, and after a formal call to order, requested Rev. Dr. A. A. Hodge, of Allegheny, to lead in prayer.

After the invocation, Dr. Sloane, for the information of those who might not have heard it, read the call for the Convention, which has already appeared in our columns.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, made the point which had been omitted in reading the address, that the meeting was a "delegate" convention, not a mass meeting. He thought this ought to be distinctly remembered, because if a public mass meeting had been called, it would not have been possible to have secured a hall in which it would have been practicable to gather the numbers.

COMMITTEES.

Rev. Dr. D. McAllister, one of the Local Committee, having the preliminary preparations in charge, then announced the appointment of the following committees.

Committee on Enrollment—Rev. H. George, Rev. D. Heberd, D. Chestnut, Rev. J. W. Bain, Rev. D. Gregg, Rev. J. K. Ormond, Walter Miller, Esq., Rev. Nevin Woodside, Rev. H. Miller.

Committee on Permanent Organization—Rev. Mr. Kieffer, D. D., Thos. H. Rabe, Esq., A. M. Brown, Esq., Rev. J. R. Sampey, Rev. J. B. Johnston, D. D., Rev. A. M. Milligan, Rev. H. W. Spaulding, D. D., S. A. Sterrett, M. D., Rev. D. B. Miller, Rev. W. J. Reid, Rev. D. Wilson, Rev. W. H. French.

It was announced that the Enrollment Committee would pass through the hall, to receive the credentials of the delegates, and that in the meantime the audience would be entertained with an address by the Rev. T. P. Stevenson.

REMARKS OF REV. T. P. STEVENSON.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson was then introduced and made an address upon "The Ends we Seek." He commenced by saying that it was well to say that the advocates of this movement unanimously disclaimed any intention of seeking a union between Church and State. All the friends of the movement deprecated a union of Church and State, but merely desired to have a proper recognition by the State of the Creator of all things. The State and the Church, if each kept in its own sphere in obedience to the law of God, could never clash. He did not think that advocates of this movement desire to advance any sectarian ends, for the convention was composed of Christians gathered from all the Protestant churches, and there never was to be, a plan adopted under any attempt to enforce any sectarian doctrine.

The first object of the Convention then was to secure a perpetuation of the Christian institutions which were now established in the land. Among these first was the Sabbath, and the friends of this movement looked to the maintenance of the observance of this day, as it now existed, protected by law, and as it was upheld by the people.

Again, there was the institution of Public Worship, which had gained a foothold in the land. It was recognized by all assemblies now, and there was hardly a public convention, which was not introduced by an invocation for Divine blessing. Another institution was the instructor of the young in the Christian Religion by the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the schools. The Christian law of marriage and divorce was an institution which the friends of the "Religious amendment" proposed to defend. The ordinance of the Oath which was now administered in the courts and in legal tribunals, demanded protection.

The maintenance of these institutions was what the friends of this movement desired and was the object of their efforts, discussions, and conventions.

Yet though these institutions, as had been said, were now established in the land, it needed no argument to show that all of them were today the object of persistent and fierce assault, and every day was showing the advances made by the enemy. These enemies were not confined to one class alone. There was an atheistical political organization, which boldly proclaimed its object to be in opposition to all those institutions, and to demand the complete separation of the State of any recognition of God or overruling Divinity. But this organization was not all. Their efforts were aided by several other classes, who, though not so bold in their opposition, were, if possible, more effective. Every railroad company that ran its cars on Sunday, every Sunday newspaper, every violator of the Sabbath, and indeed every Christian who opposed the movement was allied to the enemies of the Christian institutions which in many minds now received the highest reverence, and upon the maintenance of which depended the success and stability of our nationality. [Applause.]

The speaker then entered into a discussion of the progress of the proposed amendment, and contended that it was required to make the written law correspond with the general, unwritten law in the hearts of the people. It was needed to set the nation right before the eyes of the world. Americans made a false profession of it as a christian nation, and yet, when foreigners looked upon its written constitution, they learned nothing of this boast of Christianity, and indeed were compelled to pronounce us, so far as the fundamental written law indicated, as an infidel as a Christian nation. Another reason for the amendment was that there should be a recognition of the Divine Ruler over all. If He, who ruled in the skies, also ruled among the affairs of men, it was important and only consistent that he be recognized in the Nation.

This was the object of the Convention, and this the friends of the proposed amendment intended to urge and carry out to a proper issue by legal means. [Applause.]

PERMANENT OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Rev. Mr. Milligan, from the Committee in Permanent Organization, now made his appearance on the platform and announced the selection of the following list of permanent officers of the Convention:

President—Hon. Felix R. Brunot.

Vice President—Rev. Dr. Bonner, New York; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Illinois; Rev. Prof. A. A. Hodge, D. D., Pa.; Rev. Wm. Johnston, Indiana; Rev. E. R. Cravin, D. D., New Jersey. Rev. J. B. Johnston, D. D., of Ohio; Hon. T. M. Baird, Paterson, of Pa.; Rev. Randall Ross, Missouri; Rev. Wm. Kieffer, Pa.; Rev. R. A. McArgeal, of Iowa; Rev. R. B. Cameron, Wisconsin; Joseph Bower, Esq., of Florida.

Secretaries—Rev. Dr. Kerr, Rev. W. S. Owens, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT BRUNOT'S REMARKS.

The list was approved by the Convention and the President elect, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Esq., was introduced, being received with applause. Mr. Brunot, in accepting the position, made an address, which, synopsized, contained points as follows:

In commencing, he referred to the great progress which had been made in the last five years and said that when he looked at the vast array of prominent names, that were connected with the movement now, he felt as if twenty years progress had been made.

He then proceeded to explain and dwell upon the objects of the Religious Amendment movement, and said that they were to be advanced by "arguments in favor of our position as may tend to convince others; by confuting the arguments which have been advanced to oppose it, by correcting misunderstandings and misrepresentations, and by devising such measures as may be deemed best to win public opinion to right action, and lead to an amendment of the Constitution necessary to conform it to the religious convictions of the people, and which we believe to be essential for the preservation of religious and civil liberty. It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country," said the heathen poet. The sentiment never fell upon the ear of a patriot without reaching sympathy in his heart; but how much sweeter, how infinitely more glorious to live for one's country! This is the sentiment which, next after the still higher one of fealty to our Divine master and benefactor, has prompted the movement and inspires the soul of this assemblage.

The chief arguments against the association are aimed, not at its real principles and purposes, which have been enunciated over and over again, but against suppositious, evil motives and designs.

We are charged with meaning to "unite Church and State"—with a design to "turn this Republic into a Theocracy." That we are opposed to religious liberty," and that we wish to "trammel men's consciences." One opponent flippantly informs us that we cannot make men religious by law"—as if we had any thought to try it. A learned Rabbi declares that "these saintly men" cannot cure the corrupt morals in the State and society by "hanging out a new sign board," and an Englishman just landed upon our shores to instruct the people, talks ignorantly about "some who had arisen asking that the State should enact the existence of a God." These objectors profess to represent classes of our opponents. Let me try to convince them that they misunderstand us.

We propose such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States (or its preamble) as will suitably acknowledge Almighty God as the author of the nation's existence and the ultimate source of its authority, Jesus Christ as its Ruler, and the Bible as the supreme rule of its conduct, and thus indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all Christian laws, institutions and usages on an undeniably legal basis in the fundamental law of the land."

The speaker then proceeded to say that it was not proposed to change any of the Constitution which granted to every man the right of conscience, or prohibit the full exercise of his religion. These they deemed essential to the welfare of the nation and the liberty of the people, and thought they were an effective guard against any union of church and State, and he agreed that under the amendment proposed every man would be as free in his conscience as he was now. It was not proposed by statute to compel men's consciences in their relation to God, but merely to have a proper recognition of God in the written, as was in the unwritten law,—in the hearts of the people.

The speaker dwelt at considerable length and with force upon this point, and contended that the history of nations showed that each nation had its religion, that is the people believed in a Diety, and had it so recognized in their law. "If is not so here," said he. "In the United States there is no ultimate appeal but the Constitution. The laws must agree with the Constitution, and being contested they have no binding authority in the courts unless they so agree. Our Christian laws, institutions and usages have no legal basis in the fundamental law of the land."

As a remedy for this,—as a remedy against the secularization of the civil policy, the Judicial system, the religious practices of the people, their Christianity,—"We propose," said the speaker,—"not demand—that the Constitution shall be made to conform to the Christian character of the nation. 'Let it be simply asked,' said Washington, 'where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation deserts the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of justice?' Let us pursue the thought and further ask, where is the security for religious liberty, and the rights of conscience, if the Christian idea is abolished from the laws of the land? God, Religion and Liberty in the Constitution—or God, Religion and Liberty eliminated from the laws of the land—are the alternatives presented. Which will the people choose?"

The speaker then further argued that if the Bible were true, all must believe that the State was a Divine institution for the good of man, and it had a moral personality just the same as the individual. In its capacity as a person, it was responsible to God, the State governs under His authority, deprecates His wrath, or invokes His aid, and is answerable to Him for its acts. As private distress brings individual men to feel their dependence, so also, national calamity humbles the State before the Supreme Power.

The speaker believed their were many good patriots and honest Christian men who had never given this matter a careful consideration, and in conclusion he appealed to them, saying: "Pray, if you choose, the personality and moral responsibility of the State, and accept the shallow thoughts of those who liken the Constitution to a "sign board" or to a "town charter" and the State to "a railroad corporation," or to "a counting house!" be obliged to every argument by which the friends of the religious amendment have proved the paramount importance and wisdom of the measure, there still remains the instinct of fealty to Almighty God and to the Savior, which, it seems to me, must inevitably draw all Christian minds to its support."

President Brunot's remarks found much appreciation from the audience, which was frequent in demonstrations of approval.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Brunot, the officers elect were invited and took seats on the stage.

EPISTOLARY.

The Assistant Secretary, Rev. Wm. S. Owens, then read "letters of regret" from the following gentlemen: Prof. A. H. Sslyia, D. D., of Amherst College; Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, of New York; Prof. Henry Green, D. D., LL.D., of Princeton; Solomon Pool, D. D., of University of North Carolina; Rev. B. P. Aydelott, of Cincinnati; Gen. James A. Etin, of Louisville; R. G. H. McNeise, of Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette*; Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., LL.D. of Pittsburgh.

The Chair next read the following *Committee on Resolutions*. Rev. J. P. Lytle, Hon. H. Baird Patterson, Rev. Geo. P. Hays, Rev. Randall Ross, Rev. Geo. Hill, D. D., Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., James R. W. Baker, Esq.

The Chair suggested that it would be well to appoint a Committee on Petitions to Congress, but this matter was postponed until this morning.

Announcement was made, as it was apparent the Hall would not hold the crowds that from indications would attend the evening meeting, that Rev. Dr. Howard's church had been secured and addresses would there be delivered.

DR. MCALISTER'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. McAllister, of New York, was next introduced and made an address on "Historical Testimonies to the Religious Idea in our Constitution." As an introductory the gentleman remarked: "The religious defect of our National constitution, otherwise so admirable an instrument, is now arresting general attention. On the one hand, the enemies of Christian institutions of government, glory in the fact that the Constitution of the United States, contains no acknowledgment of God or the Christian religion; and on the other hand, Christian statesmen, however reluctantly, are constrained to admit the fact.

"This defect, of late coming so prominently into public view, has never passed altogether unnoticed. From the formation of the Constitution until the present organized effort to secure its religious amendment, there has been an unbroken chain of testimony to its great defect. To many who have but recently learned with surprise, that our Constitution contains no acknowledgment of God or Christianity, this mass of testimony, from some of the ablest thinkers and most patriotic citizens of our country, has been utterly unknown. It may prove interesting and important to gather this array of testimony, scattered through many documents, some of which are known to but few, into one complete summary, as a part of the literature of this movement."

He then proceeded to read selections from prominent men, Congressmen, Legislators, politicians, lawyers, ministers, from the adoption of the Constitution down to the present day, showing this defect. Following a chronological order, the testimony was adduced of Luther Martin, Attorney General of Virginia, in 1778; memb ers of State Conventions in 1778; Dr. John Rodgers, Chaplain in the Revolution 1787; first Presbytery of Massachusetts and New Hampshire 1789; Dr. John M. Mason, the great Divine in 1793–1800; S. B. Wylie, D. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, 1803; Samuel Austin, D. D., President of Vermont University, 1811, Hon. Samuel Taggart, member of Congress, 1812; Theodore Dwight, D. D., President of Yale College, 1815–14; Rev. Thomas Robbins, D. D., Connecticut, 1815; Rev. John B. Romeyn, D. D., New York, 1812; Alexander M. Lood, D. D., 1815; Dr. George Bethune, 1815; James R. Willson, 1820–1840; the eminent Justice Story, 1833; Rev. Dr. D. X. Junkin, D. D., 1845; Dr. E. D. Mc. Masters, President of Miami University, Ohio, 1845–1856; Robert Baird, D. D., 1856; Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., 1859; Horace Bushwell, D. D., 1861; Henry A. Boardman, E. D., 1862; Dr. George Junkin, 1863; Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, 1863; Dr. John Morton, L. L. D., Professor of Political Science, University of New York, 1863; and the New York *Independent*, 1861. The *Independent*, the speaker said was now for the other side, and its earlier utterances were not palatable to its conductors now, but they remained, as proof of how it stood when conducted by some of the ablest men in the country.

After reading these selections, which were quite lengthy, but were made interesting by the reader's vivacious style, the speaker concluded —what had been a very well received and frequently applauded speech—as follows:

"This bring us to the year of the formation of the National Association for the Religious Amendment of the Constitution, and thus our chain of testimony is complete, stretching link strong and closely connected links from the very year of the grave omission, to the vigorous organized effort for its remedy.

And now, in closing, let me simply call attention to a number of important points concerning this chain of testimony:

1. The witnesses are citizens of the highest standing. Learned and patriotic men, lawyers, judges, divines, legislators, editors, professors of political science, all unite in harmonious and most explicit testimony to the religious defect of our Constitution. This mass of testimony might be indefinitely augmented by citing less eminent witnesses.

2. The testimony is calm and deliberate. It was not called forth in defense of any party or sect. There is nothing partizan or sectarian about it. Men of all shades of political opinion, of the different religious denominations, some of them not church members at all, so far as is known, in the South as well as the North, lift up the same voices and point at the same lamented defect.

3. In times of national calamity and danger, the testimony becomes peculiarly emphatic. During the war of 1812, and again during the rebellion, when we were made to feel our dependence, as a nation, on God, we confessed our sin with evident sincerity. Voices now silent in the time of the nation's peace and prosperity, were ten years ago lifted up in solemn warning. But shall we consider ourselves as a favored people of nations, as pagans have toward their divinities? Shall we betake ourselves to Him in the raging of the storm, and when the sun beams forth again forget the power that protected us? If God is to be our refuge and our strength, when the land is rocked to its foundations, let us have self-respect and dignity of character enough, if nothing more, to acknowledge Him when peace is extended to us like a river. [Applause.]

And finally this magnificent assemblage gives good grounds for hope that the time when the defect pointed out shall be remedied cannot be very far distant. One of the steps which Dr. Boardman twelve years ago deemed so important and imperatively necessary, has already been taken. We have impressed to day upon our coinage the sentiment to which patient hearts instilled response in our national agony—"In God we trust." [Great applause.] The other step, the acknowledgment of God in the Constitution, will consistently, logically, and next in order, follow. Shall the gathering of these numerous delegates from so many States here to-day the lifting of the nation's foot in readiness to stride onward in that very step which will settle it firm and fast on the foundation of eternal truth? [Applause.]

If the voices of the witnesses cited have sounded so potently down through the generations past, what must the effect of the voice of this Convention be? Former isolated voices, like streams converging from different declines, now mingle and sweep onward in one vast overwhelming current. The voice of this gathering is the voice of many waters. And tributaries now pouring in, and soon to pour in more frequent and abundant confluence, will send the volume and augment the power of the congregated waters until their voice shall be like the seven thunders roar of the throne, like the voice of "ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands" of angels and living creatures and elders in the ascending ascription, "Blessing, and honor, and glory, and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, forever and ever." [Applause.]

This closed the exercises of the afternoon and the Convention took a recess until half past seven o'clock—being dismissed with the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Kerr.

Evening Session.

The evening meeting was called to order by President Brunot, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. D. Kieffer.

ADDRESS OF DR. KERR.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Dr. D. R. Kerr, of the *United Presbyterian*, who made an address upon "National Responsibility to God." The speaker began by expressing some surprise that among Christian people there should be any diversity of opinion in regard to the importance of some such movement as that in behalf of which the Convention was assembled. He could understand why they who rule God out of their hearts, and would rule him out of the universe if they could, should be opposed to it; but that they who love God and rejoice in their own personal allegiance to him, should be in the opposition, was, at least, remarkable.

If a nation were but an aggregation of individuals, as we are required to acknowledge God to all our ways, we should be willing to acknowledge Him in our national, as in all other relations and duties. He knew the difficulties in many Christian minds. Some denied the alleged defect in the Constitution; others had fears of a union of church and State; and others thought the nation would not be any more really Christian if the name of the Christian's God was put in the Constitution a thousand times. These were answered in detail, and on the last the speaker insisted that if the nation was really Christian, if in all its better elements it was an outgrowth of Christianity, why should we not desire to see the great fact emblazoned on the nation's escutcheon? [Applause.]

But the nation is not a mere aggregation of individuals. It is an organic unity with a moral accountability as clear and as binding as any moral obligation resting on the individual man. It was made so by an ordinance of God, as clearly revealed, as that which rules in the family, or rules in the church. The particular form of organization might be left to circumstances, or the choice of man; but when formed it comes under the Divine ordinance and is subject to Divine authority and law. Nations may not be willing so to acknowledge God, but it is of His prerogative and power to hold them to their responsibility, and he does. This appeared from declarations of Scripture which were quoted. The principal of national responsibility was further illustrated by the dealings of nations with each other, special reference being made to our late troubles with Spain, in which we did not make our demands for reparation upon the individuals perpetrating the outrage, but upon the *nation*. On the same principle God deals with all nations.

It was then shown, that, of all existing nations ours was under the greatest obligations to acknowledge God. How it was brought into existence, protected and proposed, how in all the stages of its growth down to its organization under the present constitution it had maintained its distinctively Christian character, was considered. The remarkable coincidence of unfaithfulness to God and to human rights at that time was noticed; and how we had been delivered from slavery through the direct orders of war, and how the grand results had been secured in Constitutional amendments. "Can any one, asked the speaker, believe that God is less jealous of his own rights, or of the prerogatives which belong to Him? Whatever palliation of the offence may be plead for times past, we can plead more now. The enemies of our religion are forcing the issue upon us. Under the sanctions of the Constitution they demand that every thing distinctively Christian in the nation shall be blotted out; that all our Christian laws and institutions must be abandoned; and that all legislation in favor of Christian morality shall cease. The issue has been made,—vaunted by many flaunted in our faces, as the banner of the nation one on whose ugly folds are spread out in dark letters, NO GOD, NO CHRIST, NO CHRISTIAN MORALITY! Can any Christian be in doubt on which side he should be in this conflict? We want no union of church and state. Let that question be raised in this country, and there is not an element of the opposition to it that would rise, that would be more decided and earnest than that represented in this Convention. [Applause.] We wish no restraints of the rightful liberties of any man, but we would have the *God of all men and all consciences acknowledged in his rights*. We would have him as the God of this nation exalted in the land, and acknowledged in the supremacy of his authority and glory of his name. [Applause.]

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PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

At the conclusion of Dr. Kerr's address, the Chairman announced the following Committee on Petitions to Congress: Rev. W. C. Williamson, George Silver, Esq., Rev. J. P. Sankey, Wm. Wils, Esq., and Rev. Wm. McFarland. It was explained that the duty of this committee was to put in shape and make a record of the names signed to the petitions which already had been, and would be received.

DR. BROWNE'S REMARKS.

The next speaker was the Rev. R. Audley Browne, of New Castle. After congratulating the meeting on the fact that a natural enmity between "flesh and blood" and "God in the Constitution" were fast finding their proper sides, and thus preparing the way for the success of the movement, he said it so devolved him to answer an objection often urged against the amendment that it would preclude all persons from taking the oath to support the Constitution who did not believe that God is the author of power in government, Jesus Christ governor of nations, and the Bible the supreme law. The opponents of the Amendment, if reported that infidels, Jews and Unitarians, would be precluded from naturalization, practicing law in our courts, from being members of our Legislatures and Congress, Governors of States, and Presidents of United States; and that such men as Wm. Ellery, Channing, John Adams and Thos. Jefferson would be excluded from citizenship and office under the operation of such a clause. These opponents said that making the Constitution the exponent of the religious character and about which men might have conscientious differences of opinion. Now, if that were the case it would be a very brief document, much briefer than it now is, for, directly or indirectly, 99 tenth of the religious and conscientious convictions of some citizens, it asserts the war power and the right of capital punishments and provides for giving these powers effect. But if the argument were correct, we never would have any government but that of 40,000 000 of people, it would be enough that one man should object to something that the rest deemed essential, and stand upon his conscience. It would be a very remarkable exhibition of the one man power; [laughter] but it would be the correct according to the opponent's principle; though what was to become of the consciences of the remainder of the 40,000,000 would be a perplexing question. [Laughter and applause.] But the assertion that any one would be disqualified by the amendment is a pure assumption, inasmuch as the *support* of a constitution is one thing, and the belief of its propositions a different thing. Now read the amendment. That is certainly not that the great Christian people believes, but without specification, that it true they people so hold, its declaration in the Constitution is important as a foundation to Christian institutions and laws now incorporated and existing among our civil and political institutions, viz: marriage, the Sabbath, the oath, [Shouts of laughter and applause.] When overhauled he could say that his religion was to worship the God of Theft, and as the Constitution said no one could be prohibited from the free exercise of his religion, the arrest was illegal. [Great laughter.] This he said seemed ridiculous and yet it was just exactly the situation under the present Constitution.

The speaker continued his remarks at some length, claiming by similar illustrations that the Constitution contradicted itself. He argued that this conflict of law should be arranged.

At the conclusion of this address, a number of announcements were made, and the Convention adjourned until this morning at half-past nine o'clock, being dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel.

There was no meeting held in Dr. Howard's church, as had been contemplated, as the crowd all seemed to center at Library Hall.

There will be three sessions to day, morning, afternoon and evening, at which distinguished speakers will make addresses.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Couldock as "Luke Fielding," was greeted by another enthusiastic audience last evening. This evening he appears in "King Henry the Fourth."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Prof. Wajaita Frikell will give one more of his original and positively the best magic performance ever given in this city.

LIBRARY HALL.—On Tuesday evening the Gounod Club will give "Martha" in a superb style with the best amateur musical talent of Pittsburgh, and complete chorus and orchestra.

THEODORE THOMAS.—On Friday evening, February 13th, this prince of musicians, with his immense orchestra, will commence a season of three concerts, including a grand matinee on Saturday afternoon.

TABLEAUX.—This evening in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, Miss Britian will give a series of tableaux, descriptive of Hindoo life, for the benefit of the Zenana Missions.

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The very best quality made, $1 75 per yard, never before sold under $2, at

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WATER REVENUES.

Meeting of the Committee Last Evening—A New Schedule Adopted—An Increase all Around.

Last evening the Water Committee held a meeting in their room in Municipal Hall. Mr. George B. Chalmers occupied the chair, and a good proportion of members were present. The pay rolls of the Water Works for the month of January, amounting to $3,289 95, were approved, as were a number of bills, amounting in the aggregate to $7,129.80.

The sub-committee on Revision of water rents reported. It was moved that the first section of the report, "small dwellings," be stricken out with the exception of "one room." The revision of the report occasioned much discussion. The Chair proposed to strike out all in the second section down to four rooms.

Mr. Chalmers stated that the revenue would not be reduced by such action, as they are all included in other sections. He thought that $6.25 was too much to ask for two rooms.

On motion, "public streets" was stricken out of the first schedule.

The report was finally adopted as follows:

SMALL DWELLINGS

fronting on courts or alleys, or small tenements occupied exclusively as dwellings, for use of hydrants of convenient access, whether on the premises, or not, each family:

	Old rate.	*New rate.*
One room, charge	$1 88	$2 00
Two " "	4 69	4 75
Three " "	5 88	6 00
Four " "	7 03	7 25
For each additional room	1 18	1 25

All persons not on the main line of pipes charged at reduced rates.

DWELLINGS

fronting on public streets, occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each family occupying the premises, charge, for

Two rooms	$ 6 25	$ 6 25
Three "	7 82	7 90
Four "	9 38	9 50
Five "	10 55	10 75
Six "	11 71	12 00
Seven "	12 89	13 25
Eight "	14 06	14 50
Nine or ten rooms	16 40	17 00
Each additional room	1 56	1 60